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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 58 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Gathering Storm At Tripuri

Little Hope Of An Agreed Formula

RAJAJI REJECTS BOSE'S EXPLANATION

Rival Groups Mobilise Forces For Battle Royal In Plenary Session

(By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Three days of parallel parleys and joint consultations between the Congress President's Group and the Rightists have not removed the deadlock, and all optimistic, hopes of a 'happy family' Congress cabinet by negotiations have vanished into thin air.

The Congress President made a statement on Thursday in the Subjects Committee that he had cast no aspersions against the members of the Working Committee. This seemed to have had little effect. The proceedings of that body were characterised throughout by an atmosphere of mistrust and tension.

After seven and nine hours of debate on Pandit Pant's resolution on the future leadership of the Congress, during which over a dozen amendments were moved and a dozen persons, including Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Satyamurti and Acharya Narendra Deo participated, the Subjects Committee adjourned at 11 p.m. to meet again at 1-30 p.m. to-day.

The general discussion on the resolution is over and Pandit Pant will reply to the debate to-day, whereafter votes will be taken on the various amendments and on the main resolution.

THE RIGHTISTS CASE WAS ABLY PRESENTED BY MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, PREMIER OF MADRAS, WHO DECLARED THAT THE STATEMENT ON THE EVE OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BY MR. BOSE CLEARLY INDICATED A CHANGE OF POLICY AND PRINCIPLES AND, THEREFORE, MAHATMA GANDHI HAD ACCEPTED "DEFEAT," THE DELEGATES, IF THEY WANTED THE CONTINUED LEADERSHIP AND CONTINUED CONTACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI SHOULD SET "MATTERS RIGHT" BY PASSING THIS RESOLUTION EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN HIS LEADERSHIP.

ACHARYA NARENDRA DEO SUPPORTING JAI PRAKASH NARAIN'S SOCIALIST AMENDMENT MADE AN IMPASSIONED APPEAL TO THE OLD MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE TO GIVE IN ON MINOR DETAILS, BECAUSE THEY COULD AFFORD TO BE GENEROUS, WHETHER THEY WERE ON THE WORKING COMMITTEE OR NOT, BECAUSE THEY WERE THE UNDISPUTED LEADERS OF THE COUNTRY.

In the final voting to-day, it will not be a surprise if Pt. Pant's resolution is passed, especially in view of the composition of the Subjects Committee.

According to well-informed circles, if the present resolution is carried, it may lead to an abrupt termination of the Congress session, inasmuch as this resolution will have to be taken to the plenary session for endorsement immediately after the Presidential address.

If the plenary session endorses it, then a curious situation will arise, and may lead to the resignation of the President, in which case, the present session of the Congress will have to terminate after authorising the All-India Congress Committee to deal with the situation in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi.

The trial of strength between the Subhas Group and the Rightists is not confined to the Subjects Committee and promises to be more marked in the plenary session. Brisk canvassing is going on, and, according to inside information, 1000 Congress delegates are so far reported to have backed Pt. Pant's resolution.

Thus Tripuri has to solve a baffling and intriguing issue, far-reaching in its implications and fateful on the eve of the nation's onward march to freedom.

"Will it solve the crisis or repeat the chapter of Gaya?" is the question of the hour.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS on page 9.

FIFTY-FIFTY CHANCES

Party Position Before Plenary Session

(From Our Correspondent).
TRIPURI, Mar. 9.

In the Subjects Committee today, Mr. Acharya Narendra Deo was still on his legs, when lights suddenly gave way, and caused much confusion in the House which was ultimately adjourned without voting on Pt. Pant's resolution.

After Pt. Govind Ballabh's reply, votes will be taken to-morrow, when visitors will not be allowed admittance.

From the trend of discussions, it appears certain, that despite compromise talks, the gulf remains as wide as before and that the Rightists will succeed in carrying the resolution in the Subjects Committee.

In the open session which commences to-morrow evening the chances of the Rightist success seem equally divided, unless Mr. Mahakoshal delegates participate in voting.

RESOLUTION ON STATES QUESTION

Mahatma Asked To Draft

TRIPURI, Mar. 9.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to draft a resolution for this session of the Congress on the States Question. This draft is expected by telegram from Rajkot.—A. P.

The members of the Wafd Party delegation photographed on board s. s. "Strathnaver" on arrival in Bombay. In the centre is Mrs. Leelavati Munshi who garlanded them on behalf of the B. P. C. C.

EGYPT'S AMBASSADORS TO INDIA

ROUSING RECEPTION TO NATION'S GUESTS: MAHATMA WELCOMES THEM AS HERALDING A NEW ERA IN INDO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS: WAFDISTS' VISION OF FREE INDIA

Shouts of "Nahas Pasha Ki Jai" alternating with the familiar cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were heard at the Ballard Pier on Thursday afternoon, as four Egyptian leaders walked down the gangway of s.s. "Strathnaver." The delegation sent by the Wafd Party of Egypt on special invitation from Indian leaders to attend the Tripuri Session of the Congress received a rousing welcome from the citizens of Bombay who were present in large numbers at the Mole Station.

THE OCCASION MAY BE DESCRIBED AS HISTORIC. IT IS THE FIRST TIME THAT DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS HAVE COME TO INDIA AS GUESTS OF THE CONGRESS, WHICH INVITED THEM ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN NATION! THAT THEY HAD COME FROM A COUNTRY WHICH UNTIL RECENTLY WAS, LIKE INDIA, UNDER BRITISH DOMINATION AND REPRESENTED A PARTY WHICH, LIKE THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, HAS INCESSANTLY FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM GAVE ADDITIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE RECEPTION.

The delegation consists of:—

Mr. Mahmud Bassiuoni Bey, Leader of Opposition in the Senate, former Speaker of the Senate and former Minister (Leader).

Mr. Mahmoud Abul Fath, Editor of "Al Misri" (The Egyptian), the morning daily organ of the Wafd and member of Parliament for Cairo.

Mr. Ahmed Hamza, ex-member of Parliament and proprietor of "Al-Wafd Al-Misri", the evening daily organ of the Wafd, and Mr. Ahmed Kassim Gouda, Assistant Editor of "Al-Misri" (Secretary).

The leader of the delegation, Bassiuoni Bey, is a grey-haired veteran while the other three members are "young blood" with the journalists' flair for news and a wide-awake interest in everything.

GANDHIJI FIRST

The first question the members of the delegation asked was about Gandhiji's health. They had learnt about his fast and were anxious to know if it had safely terminated. They expressed keen regret that Mahatma Gandhi would not be at Tripuri but they would go to see him as soon as the session is over.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Nor had Gandhiji forgotten his distinguished guests from abroad. Soon after they landed the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, handed to the delegation a telegram received from Gandhiji which read as follows:

"Please welcome Egyptian delegation on my behalf. Hope they will have a nice time and their visit will forge an indissoluble link between Egypt and India."

On board the steamer the delegation was met by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, Mr. Ganapatishanker Desai and Mr. S. A. Brelvi on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mrs. Leelavati Munshi landed them. Among others who were present were Dr. K. Hamid, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha and Mr. B. N. Mehisheri.

On coming out of the Mole Station, they were given a guard of honour by Congress volunteers and Desh Sevikas and taken to a specially erected mandap where they were garlanded on behalf of the

(Continued on Page 7 Col 6)

EGYPT GREETS INDIA

In an exclusive statement to the "Bombay Chronicle", the members of the Wafd Delegation from Egypt said:—

"As guests of the Indian people, the only statement we want to make is to convey a message of greetings to the people of India and hearty wishes for the realization of their aspirations and for the prosperity of India."

CONGRESS GREETS EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

Heartiest Welcome In India Assured

Mr. Subhas Bose has sent the following telegram to the Egyptian Delegation who arrived in Bombay, on Thursday:—

"On behalf of the Indian National Congress I extend to you a cordial hearty welcome on your setting foot on Indian soil. Heartiest welcome awaits you throughout our country and at Tripuri sessions of the Congress".

GANDHIJI'S WELCOME TO WAFDIST DELEGATION

BOMBAY, March 9.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Please welcome Wafdist Delegation on my behalf. Hope they will have a nice time. Their visit will forge an indissoluble link between Egypt and India."

Owing to indisposition, Mr. Munshi could not be present at the Mole Station to receive the Delegation, but he met them at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's house. Later in the afternoon he entertained the Delegation to tea at his house.—A.P.

Mahatma Prepares For Delhi Visit

New Dewan For Rajkot?—Jamnagar Case For Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March, 9

It is strongly rumoured that the Political Agent Colonel Daly is to be appointed as Administrator or Dewan of Rajkot State.

Khan Saheb Fateh Mohamed Khan, Mr. Valerwala and Mr. Virawala interviewted the Resident Mr. Fateh Mohamed Khan to return to Agency Service.

The Resident is starting tomorrow for Delhi.

At evening prayer thousands of people came at Rashtriyashala for Gandhiji's "Darshan".

Gandhiji is starting for Delhi on Monday.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Norman is understood to be appointed with necessary powers to enquire into the alleged police atrocities.

ing his work in Delhi, will proceed on a tour of the Frontier.

"EMERGENCY ORDERS MUST GO

Gandhiji commenced serious work this afternoon when he conferred for two hours with representatives of the Praja Parishad on their future work. Earlier he wrote a letter to the Resident, Western India States. It is understood that Gandhiji has urged the withdrawal of the Emergency Regulations and lifting of ban on newspapers. Mahatma Gandhi has issued a statement explaining the implications of the settlement and pointing out the responsibility of the people of Rajkot.

Drs. Jivraj Thaker and Sushila Nayar examined Gandhiji in the afternoon and found that he had stood the strain well. The doctors have advised him to refrain from over-exerting himself. Gandhiji said his evening prayers sitting.

Mr. [illegible] led a deputation of Rajkot citizens to the Resident and the Thakore Saheb to-day.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO REVISIT FRONTIER

Discusses Issues For Delhi Interview With Parished Workers

RAJKOT, March 9

Mr. Anantrai Patani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi thrice and was closeted with him for over one hour in the forenoon. It is understood that they discussed Bhavnagar problems.

Mahatma Gandhi, after finish-

Mahatma To Consider Jamnagar Complaints

JAMNAGAR, March 9.

In response to a call from Rajkot, Sjt. Gokaldas Hirji Thakar started with all the correspondence and papers of complaints and cases of alleged unlawful treatment to put them before Mahatma Gandhi.

IN TRIPURI TO-DAY!

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 9.

Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, announced in the Subjects Committee the programme for to-morrow, which is as follows:—

Presidential procession (in which Subhas Babu will drive in a chariot drawn by elephants) at 8 a.m. from Pisnis Marrhia. After that, the hoisting of the Congress flag.

Subjects Committee from 1 p.m.

Open session from 5-30 p.m.—United Press.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION REHEARSAL

TRIPURI, March 9.

The large number of elephants, which have been patiently awaiting their turn to appear before the public, made their debut today when a rehearsal of the presidential procession, that is to be taken to-morrow, was held this morning. Large crowds watched the unique sight of 50 elephants marching in double file from a place three miles away from Vishnu Dutt Nagar to the Congress Camp.

KISANS' DEMANDS

A half-mile long procession of Kisans went round the Congress Camp this noon carrying red banners and shouting Communist slogans. Earlier they held a rally at the Zenda Chowk, where Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Indulal Yagnik and others addressed them. The speakers exhorted the Kisans to organise themselves and strive for the abolition of the Malguzari system without compensation and abolition of all agricultural debts. They demanded 50 per cent reduction in land revenues and abolition of forced labour.—A.P.

SUBHAS GETS TEMPERATURE

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 3.

When the Subjects Committee met after the tea interval, Dr. Dube announced that the President had a temperature of 103 degrees and requested the speakers to curtail their orations and conclude early.—United Press Congress Special.

ZETLAND SEES KING

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The King gave an audience to the Marquis of Zetland at Buckingham Palace this evening.—Reuter.

INCREASED AIR ESTIMATES

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Introducing air estimates totalling £205,000,000 in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Kingsley Wood graphically illustrated the growth of the air force stating that the present figure was twelve times greater than in any year from 1929 to 1934, and roughly double the aggregate expenditure over the three defence services in 1932-33.—Reuter.

Dr. Schacht For India

BERLIN, Mar. 9.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that Dr. Schacht will leave for India towards the end of the month. It is stated that the visit will last for several weeks and will be "devoted purely to recreation."—Reuter.

SHILLONG, Mar. 9.

It was a deficit budget [illegible] Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Finance Minister, presented to the Assam Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

Revenue Receipts for 1938-39 is Rs. 26,424,000.

Revenue Expenditure for 1938-39 is Rs 26,886,000.

The deficit being Rs. 462,000.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted urgently for Bank: Bank Manager, Accountants, Cashiers, Stenographers, Typists, Graduates Clerks, See Messrs Bow & Goldwyne, Mutual Bldg., Hornby Rd. Interview 1-4. (11486)

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to a newly formed All-India business organization. The qualifications required are a good education, business experience, and preferably some knowledge of the law and journalism. Candidates, who should be between 30 and 35 years of age, must be men of good address and initiative. The salary offered is from Rs. 500 p.m. to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications, which should be in the candidate's own hand-writing, should be addressed with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1000. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by a first class, progressive Indian life office gentlemen of influence to represent on salary or commission. Rare opportunities to those who are ambitious to build up careers. Apply Box No. 11471 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A Professor of Economics and a professor of History. Must be at least 2nd class M.A.'s. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to:—Principal, S. A. Jain College, Ambala City. (11478)

Wanted Distributors on fixed remuneration for Otto George VI. Fast seeling with free prize coupon. Unsold stock can be returned. P. B. 119, Cawnpore. (11440)

Applications are invited from ladies and gentlemen to represent an old well-established, progressive Indian Life Office. Qualification—respectable social status having influence and easy means. Terms—Commission, salary or allowance. Prospect—On confirmation promotion to the grade of permanent field staff. Possession of a car is an advantage. Apply Box No. 4080, Advt. Dept., "Statesman", Calcutta. (11470)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Be Let Small Bungalow of 8 airy and lighty rooms to Vegetarian Hindus wholly or partially at 29C, Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar. Rent moderate. (11481)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to the public between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 10th March, 1939.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor.
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 9th March, 1939.
10762.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 42ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 18th February to 10th March, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February, 1939.
(10608)

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from GRADUATES of a recognised Veterinary College for appointment as VETERINARY GOVERNOR'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS in the Burma Frontier Force.

Candidates to be between 20 and 25 years of age and able to talk Hindustani fluently.

PAY

On appointment as Jemadar ... Rs. 60-5-75
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Plus free quarters and rations.

LEAVE

Furlough, Special leave and sick leave and pension admissible under Civil Service Regulations.

PASSAGE

2nd Class fares on appointment. Free passage to and from India admissible while on furlough or sick leave.

H. E. R. ELLIOTT-BATEMAN, I.A.,
Major,
Staff Officer,
Headquarters, Burma Frontier Force,
Secretariat, Rangoon.
(10743)

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for cutting, sewing and making complete in every respect uniform clothing, etc., on the premises of the G.I.P. Rly. Stores Department at Lower Parel, Bombay, during the 12 months from 1-4-1939 to 31-3-1940. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 24-3-1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (10731)

270. PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn, world famous Palmist in Coronation Building, Second Floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. (11466)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Have a taste of India's Finest Barlow's Nilgiris and India Assam Teas. Cup after cup, the last, as good as first. Popular Pharmacy Grant Road, Dadar. (11485)

Public Notices

LOST OR MISPLACED

Ten Shares Nos. 56525|56529, 2237|2241 of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Limited, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., at "Bombay House" 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, failing which the Company will issue duplicates.

(Sd.) MAHOMED CASUM A. GAYA,
Shareholder.
Date 10th March, 1939.
(11488)

NOTICE.

ONE "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 18530 of the Tata Power Company, Ltd., standing in the name of the late Mr. Jamaluddin Farid Saheb Shaik has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 Days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mrs. Mariambi, widow of the above deceased to whose name the above share was transferred by Resolution of this Company's Board on the 26th August, 1937.

11480.

Legal Notices

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,
And
In the matter of the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL & QUILON BANK, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS intend to declare and pay a first dividend of 3 annas in the rupee to the British Indian creditors in the first instance leaving a sufficient margin for payment of a like dividend to the foreign creditors. The claims of foreign creditors will be considered and the question of payment of dividend to them will be dealt with later after ascertaining the state of liquidation in other jurisdictions and the co-operation that can be had and the procedure that is adopted by them. Such of the creditors who do not submit their claims on or before the 25th March, 1939, in accordance with the notifications which appeared in the dailies of the 23rd and 24th November, 1938, will stand the risk of being excluded from the dividend.

N. B. 1.—All claims submitted should be supported by the relative documents, such as, Fixed Deposit Receipts, Demand Drafts, Cash Certificates, Pass Books, Pay Orders, etc., etc., in the absence of which claims will not be considered.

N. B. 2.—Creditors are requested to quote in all correspondence the Branch or Branches of the Bank they had dealings with.

N. B. 3.—Creditors who have already submitted their claims and received acknowledgments therefor need NOT now submit fresh claims.

J. V. PIRRIE,
C. GILL,
J.S. GOODWIN,
Official Liquidators.
Madras, 4th March, 1939.
10750.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES PHEONIX MILLS' GREY YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 15th March, 1939 at 1-0 P.M. (S.T.) at Pydhowni Trambakata in the shop of Messrs Ramanlal Chabildass by order of The Pheonix Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdullah El.-Ejel the following goods.

48 Bales Phoenix Mills yarn No. 20 each bale 400 lbs.
11 Bales Phoenix Mills yarn No. 18 each bale 400 lbs.

A Deposit of 25 p.c. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BABULLA TANK ROAD NEAR NOOR BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gulamali Noorani & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jafferbhai Hirjibhoy Allarakhia the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1340 of 1938 (Jafferbhai H. Allarakhia and another vs. Sakinabai widow of Gulamhusein H. Allarakhia and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the premises.

Lot No. 1 & 2. TO-DAY Friday, the 10th March 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

No. 1—Piece of Freehold Land with building thereon admeasuring about 328 sq. yds. and situate at Babulla Tank Road, bearing Municipality St. Nos. 32, 34, 36 and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of J. J. Hospital, on the North by the property of Gulamhusein. H. Allarakhia, and on the South by the Babulla Tank Road.

No. 2—Piece of Freehold Land with building thereon admeasuring about 495 sq. yds. and bearing Municipal St. Nos. 30—A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gulamali Noorani and Co., Solicitors, Tamarind Lane Fort or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

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PESSIMISTS BEWARE!
FOR
TOPPER TAKES A TRIP
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FOURTH FASCINATING WEEK!.....
"There's Ever The First-Week Rush!"
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Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m. at
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SEE LADIES ONLY and Laugh
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DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee 1-30 p.m. Sun. & Holidays
LADIES ONLY
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S FUNNIEST COMEDY
with SABITA DEVI, BIBBO, PRABHA, SURENDRA, ADVANI, HARISH.

HUMANE WAY OF TREATING WORKERS

Dr. Dastur Explains His Views To Textile Committee

That medical examination of workers should be conducted not with a view to elimination but with a view to accommodation and proper treatment, was the view urged by Dr. H. P. Dastur, when his examination was continued by the Textile Inquiry Committee on Thursday.

Dr. Dastur stressed that under the present living and working conditions, higher wages would not be of much help to the workers. But under improved conditions every wage increase would be beneficial to the worker.

Mr. V. L. Mehta was in the chair.

In the course of a supplementary statement submitted to the Committee, Dr. Dastur pointed out that broadly speaking improvement of living conditions should be primarily the concern of the State, but the owner must help the State. Improvement of working conditions should be the responsibility of the owner.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

Any attempt by the owner to improve working conditions would require medical examination of his workmen. Such examinations are bound to pick up every now and then workmen suffering from Tuberculosis and similar other diseases. Such workmen work not from any love of their work, but because they have only two alternatives before them—to die of the disease or to die of the disease plus starvation. They naturally prefer the first.

Dr. Dastur quoted with approval two axioms laid down by Sir Thomas Legge. The first axiom lays down that unless and until the employer has done everything, the workmen could do nothing to protect himself, although he was willing to do his share. The other axiom stated that it was necessary to bring external pressure to bear on the worker.

MORE MONEY NOT USEFUL

He also stressed that paying the workman a little more money leaving everything else where it was, would be of no help, but would only cause harm. He illustrated this theory by reference to cases of accident compensation and maternity benefit. A worker who was paid accident compensation would run through his cash soon enough and would soon be left without any resources. Similarly in the large majority of cases, the woman who received maternity benefit lived the same life as before and did nothing to improve her efficiency, enrich her motherhood, or better her progeny. The most urgent thing to do was to take all care of the pregnant woman and nursing mother directly and not to pay her any money to look after herself.

Questioned by Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Dr. Dastur explained that medical examination should be intended to find out the particular occupation for which the worker is fit and also to give him treatment which would make him fit. If a worker was discharged, it would create discontent that could be exploited.

HOLIDAYS FOR EFFICIENCY

The living wage standard must be the lowest standard necessary for satisfying human needs. That settled, variations would be adjusted according to efficiency.

Holidays with pay would help to improve conditions of work. They would not be a temptation to overstay, but on the contrary, would lessen absenteeism.

Answering questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Dr. Dastur said that nutrition was an important part of efficiency. But he was definite that even if higher wages were given the nutrition of the workers would not improve. The thing to do was to give them nutritive food.

ACQUITTED IN SESSIONS COURT

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

Hassan Mohiuddin Abbasi who was charged, convicted and sentenced under Section 153 I.P.C. by the District Magistrate of Allahabad for alleged writing of an article entitled "Soul Force" in the "Star", local English daily was to-day acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Allahabad. The prosecution alleged that the said article created hatred in the minds of Muslims against Hindus, Congress Party and Congress Muslims.—United Press.

At a mass meeting held yesterday at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon, convened by the Dobama Association, a resolution asking the new Ministers to resign, was passed. It was also decided at the meeting not to accord support to the U Pu. Ministry.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors Report to be submitted at the 42nd Annual General Meeting states that as the Insurance Act, 1938 requires the Accounts and Balance Sheet to be prepared for the calendar year they decided to comply at once with this requirement and accordingly their Report is for the ten months ending 31st December 1938. New Business: 11,299 Proposals for Rs. 1,84,07,560 were received and 8,669 Policies for Rs. 1,37,31,899 Sum Assured were issued representing an Annual Premium Income of Rs. 6,87,062 and Rs. 17,055 by Single Payments. The total number of Policies in force is 77,500 assuring the sum of Rs. 14,29,36,991 including Bonus and of this amount Rs. 5,85,847 are re-assured. Claims by death amounting to Rs. 10,83,396 including Bonus have arisen.

Endowment Assurances matured (during the lifetime of the Assured) for Rs. 25,82,580 including Bonus. After the deduction of Rs. 12,118-5-0 from Expenses in the Revenue Account, being the sum over-provided in past years for Commission and other Expenses, the balance of Rs. 71,300 has been transferred from Sundry Creditors and now appears as a Reserve. The Expenses of Management (net) were 24.9 per cent. of the Premium Income. The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. All the Stock Exchange Securities are in Terminable Loans—repayable at par at fixed dates. The Life Assurance Fund including the Reserve Funds amounts to Rs. 4,96,74,126. The total Assets amount to Rs. 5,18,57,947.

Progress Of New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

This Company was established in the year 1934 under the management of Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd. The following figures show at a glance the progress of the Company —

1934	15,38,500	55,537
1935	25,01,000	1,49,455
1936	30,65,750	2,66,000
1937	35,59,500	3,49,000
1938	41,74,000	4,42,000 (Approx.)

The ratio of expenses of the New Asiatic has shown a uniformly satisfactory improvement. The expense ratio in the first year of the Company was 128 per cent. and has gradually come down to 67 per cent. As a result of the working of the year 1938 the life fund was augmented by a sum of about Rs. 96,000 and it stood at the end of the year at Rs. 2,30,000 (Approx.)

The Company has invested with the Government of India Securities of the face value of Rs. 2 lacs long before the scheduled time. It has also invested certain sums in Industrial concerns of very good standing. The total investment will fetch about 4 1|2 to 5 per cent. yield per annum.

The Company has a network of organisations throughout the Country and several branches and chief agencies exist at all important business centres. It has its activities in Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa as well.

Valuation Results:—It is very creditable for the Company to have been able to declare a bonus to the participating policy holders right from the beginning. A bonus of Rs. 15 on with profit Whole Life and limited whole life policies per Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12 on with profits Endowment policies per Rs. 1,000 was declared as the result of the first Valuation of the Company after only 4 years.

DECCAN COLLEGE REORGANISATION

The Bombay Government has issued rules for the administration and management of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute. They will be found in the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette" of March 9.

Subject to the control of Government, the administration of the Institute will vest in a Council consisting of:—

(a) three ex-officio members
(1) The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.
(2) The Director of Public Instruction.
(3) The Director of the Institute.

(b) six representatives of institutions in Poona, to be appointed by their Governing Bodies.
(1) One representative of the Deccan College Past Students' Association.
(2) One representative of each of the following institutions:—
(i) The Fergusson College,
(ii) The Sir Parashurambhau College,
(iii) The Nowrosji Wadia College,
(iv) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute; and
(v) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics;

(c) five nominated members of the five persons who will be nominated by Government, at least one will be a person who is a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Every member of the Council will hold office for a period of three years. The funds of the Institute will vest in the Council who will have power to frame by-laws, to appoint staff, etc. But the appointments of the Director of the Institute and of Professors will be made by Government on the recommendations of the Council. The Council will regulate the admission of students and other persons to the Institute and other details relating to management and discipline.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT TO ACCOMMODATE SMALL MANUFACTURERS

The Management of the INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR LTD. have made Special Arrangements to accommodate exhibits of approved small manufacturers who cannot engage expensive stalls by allotting convenient space for show tables at concession rates on application.

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Merwan Building,
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Tele. Nos. 20529, 22548, 26470.

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY
AT
6-30 P.M. at LAMINGTON
OF
VISHNU'S
MIGHTY MUSLIM
MASTERPIECE
—:By:—
The Hon. Mr. M. Y. NOORIE,
Bar-at-Law,
MINISTER to GOVERNMENT of Bombay, Public Works Dept.
Payam-E-Haq
(or MESSAGE OF VIRTUE)
—:Starring:—
ANIL KUMAR; ASHIQ HUSAIN, ASHRAF KHAN, SAMSON, NOOR JEHAN ANSUYA,
A POWERFUL COSTUME PLAY WITH A MORAL THEME
and STIRRING SITUATION
Director: DHIRUBHAI DESAI
RUNNING SIMULTANEOUSLY THIS WEEK AT
LAMINGTON & EDWARD
Lamington Rd. Kalbadevi Rd.
Only 2 shows to-day: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday 4 shows: 2-15, 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday

Arrested on a charge of causing grievous hurt by a rash and negligent act, Mohamed Isak Mohammed Ibrahim was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, this morning, and was ordered to be released on bail.

It is alleged that the accused ran over a man, and was sleeping on the road at Kamatipura last night, with the result that he sustained injuries all over the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition is precarious.

The injured man's name is Umaji Ramchandra.

Impersonation Charge

Gulam Hussein Gulam Hassan was placed to-day before Mr. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on a charge of impersonation. He was ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 24th instant.

The accused, it was alleged, happened to meet a youngster of 17 years at Grant Road at 2 p.m. yesterday. Impersonating as a C.I.D. Policeman he is said to have attempted to rob the youth of a small piece of gold he had. On refusal the accused it is stated, assaulted the youth and began to drag him along the road threatening him with imprisonment. The youth, fearing further ill-treatment, parted with the gold. He, however, reported the matter to a passerby who reported the matter to the police. The case was adjourned to the 24th instant.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day at the inquest on the body of a 13-year-old girl, named Menakshi Raghava Iyer, who died of burns yesterday.

It appears that the girl was lighting a stove, when her clothes caught fire with the result that she sustained injuries. She was taken to a hospital, where she died.

His Tenth Conviction

Ibrahim Hussain, pleading guilty to a charge of stealing surgical instruments from the G. T. Hospital, made a moving appeal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to give him one chance in life so that he might lead a straight life.

The accused, the police stated, went to the hospital for treatment of throat trouble and, when the doctors and the staff were busy with patients, he stole some surgical instruments. He was caught red-handed and handed over to the police.

The accused admitted nine previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

Fatally Knocked Down By Car

Jangur Budhu was knocked down by a motor car yesterday morning at Lady Jamshedji Road, while walking along the road. He sustained injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

Inquest was adjourned for further police investigation till Mar. 23.

Accident Verdict On Unidentified Body

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death to-day at the inquest on the body of an unidentified person who was found lying dead between Sion and Matunga Railway Stations on February 28.

It appears that the deceased was knocked down by a local train while he was trespassing on the railway tracks.

Seamen On Obstruction Charge

Three members of the Seamen's Union were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of causing obstruction.

In asking for a remand of John Anthony Fernandez, who was arrested this morning in front of the Alexandra Docks, the police stated that while Alex S. Louis, was going to work in the docks, the accused a volunteer of the Seamen's Union stopped him and asked him not to go to work. Louis told the accused that he was not a Seaman, but the accused is alleged to have prevented him from going in. He was then arrested.

Mariano Gama and Augustine Vaz were also arrested this morning in similar circumstances. A labour-foreman of Messrs. Sharp and Co., the police stated was going to the Alexandra Docks, when the accused, who were picketing prevented him from going to the docks. Police further alleged that the complainant was dragged to the office of the Seamen's Union, where he is alleged to have been assaulted.

The Magistrate directed all the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 each.

Pesh Imam's Charge Fails

Eight persons charged with defamation by Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, the Pesh Imam, who led the prayers at the Azad Maidan on the last Id day, were acquitted by Mr. Reginald Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday.

The case was marked compounded on the Accused stating that they had no intention to defame the Complainant and it was without prejudice to their rights against the Complainant in the High Court in its Civil Jurisdiction.

Mr. Musaji Patel, M.L.A., appeared for the Complainant and Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, defended all the eight Accused.

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, in his complaint, stated that he held a dominant position in the Muslim world and was the Pesh Imam of Moulvi Khairuddin Masjid, at Parel. All the accused know that he was occupying a leading position amongst the Muslims in Bombay as he was the vice-President of All-India Jamat-ul-Ulema, a member of the Executive Committee of All-India Jamiete Tablighul Islam and the All-India Muslim League, Secretary of Anjuman Tablighul Islam and Jamat-ul-Ulema, Bombay Presidency.

The accused were leading Muslim residents of the Parel-Jacob Circle locality and, it was alleged, bore enmity against the Complainant. They wrote an article in the "Khilafat Daily," of the 15th October, 1936, stating that he had not tendered any account of the sum of Rs. 200 alleged to have been entrusted to him by the late Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar, a Trustee of the Mosque.

On their stating that they did not intend to defame the Complainant, all the eight persons were acquitted.

SCHOOL CHILDREN NEED THIS QUICK-ENERGY BREAKFAST

to keep minds alert and prevent overstrain

Morning is the low point of children's energy reserve. Breakfast should build up energy quickly, to prevent overstrain.

That's why modern parents are serving KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. And how children love KELLOGG'S! They're so crisp, so delicious. Ready to serve with milk and sugar. Sold at all grocers.

RS. 5,000 CLAIMED FOR RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES

Consent Decree In High Court

The suit filed by one Haridas Gordhandas and his wife claiming Rs. 5,000 from the Secretary of State for India came on for hearing at the High Court.

The first plaintiff is a banker and merchant of Madras. On October 27, 1934, he was going with his wife and children from Bombay to Madras by the G.I.P. Railway, and he had reserved four berths in a second class compartment.

On the way at Bani Junction, the Station Master put a Mahomedan passenger into the compartment in spite of the protest of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs stated that as orthodox Hindus, they considered their water and food as having been polluted by the Mahomedan sitting by their side. Their religious susceptibilities were, therefore, injured and they could not take their food or drink during the remainder of their journey.

In respect of these inconveniences the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages from the Government.

The suit was contested by the defendant who stated that only four seats were reserved for the plaintiffs and not the whole compartment.

A consent order was passed by His Lordship in this suit which was withdrawn by the plaintiffs on the defendant expressing regret.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Further Hearing On March 16

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman is charged of defaming one Motiram Bhave Hatkar of Mugbhat Lane as a sequel to publishing in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 3rd, 1937, an account of alleged "dadagiri" in Mugbhat Lane, came up on Thursday afternoon for hearing at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate.

The complainant, Motiram, was further cross-examined at the resumed hearing by Mr. Joachim Alva, who appeared for Mr. Horniman.

In the course of cross-examination, the complainant admitted three convictions for hawking on a footpath, one for disorderly behaviour and another for selling Congress Bulletins in 1932.

The complainant stated that he had an average income of Rs. 20 per month as a goldsmith. He stated that he had an income of Rs. 40 in June 1937, but an examination of his pocket account books by the Magistrate revealed that he had only an income of about Rs. 10 in that month.

Further hearing was adjourned to 16th instant.

Mr. C. B. Kulkarni appeared for the complainant.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES

Social Hygiene Councils' Work During Last Year

The annual meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council was held in the Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, on Thursday evening, under the Chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Wiles.

At the instance of Mrs. F. S. Taiyarkhan, the Council adopted the Report covering its activities during the last year.

The Report referred to the campaign, which the Council carried on financially assisted by the Government, against the ravages of venereal diseases. Nearly 20,000 cases were registered for treatment at four centres in Bombay. This showed a growing consciousness among the public of the dangers and the far-reaching effects of venereal diseases.

The Council further organised health exhibitions, group lectures and demonstrations, courses in "Social Hygiene" and instructions to students and nurses.

The Council urged the vital importance of including the medical and social knowledge of venereal diseases in the syllabus of courses for the nurses and midwives.

The report concluded, "We strongly maintain that the educational shaping of our academic generation needs biological science as a background to enable them to understand those social problems of conduct which arise from deficiencies in the normal adjustment of biological life."

Sir Gilbert Wiles was elected President against, Lady Cowasji Jehangir as Vice-President among others, Dr. Vankatrao as Treasurer and Drs. R. K. Mhatre and Nonha as Secretaries. Twenty others were elected to the Executive Committee.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran. 8-15 Naat-I-Rasul. By Lukhnavi. 8-20 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 8-45 Naghma-I-Tauhid by Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Radhabai. 9-30 Nabi Jan. 9-45 Mushtaribai of Agra.

12-0 noon Sweet Melodies.

1-0 p.m. Records. 1-6 Swing in AIR. 6-10 Nabi Jan. 6-25 Kallan Qawwal and Party 7-0 Mushtaribai of Agra. 7-15 For Villagers only. 8-0 After Moghal period, by Mirza Mohd. Said. 8-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra Adona. 8-20 Listeners' letters. 8-35 Radhabai. 8-45 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 9-0 Mushtaribai of Agra. 9-50 Nabi Jan. 10-0 In support of scientific farming, by Agha Yusuf Ali Khan. 10-15 Radhabai. 10-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-40 Kallan Qawwal and party.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Mushtaribai of Agra. 6-35 Instrumental solos. 6-50 Nabi Jan. 7-0 Radhabai. 7-15 Your selections. 8-0 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Saintsaens. 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-15 Saintsaens (Contd)

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-30 p.m. An AIR vocalist. 12-35 Pancham. 12-40 Dattatriya V. Paluskar. 12-55 Market rates announcements. 1-10 Ladio Floglam. 1-23 Bhairvin. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Calcutta to Kashmir, by Principal Atre. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Gujarati literature, by C. C. Mehta. 4-15 Current topics. 6-0 Some variety. 6-20 Mangal Sen Sharma. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Tarabai of Terdal. 8-0 Film review. 8-15 Rag Aur Rang by R. Ghaznavi. 8-30 Hari Narayan Apte. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Gokul ki Sham (Hindustani). 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Film review by Doris Gerrard. 10-5 AIR symphonic strings. 10-20 Mehli Mehta: Violin. 10-35 AIR symphonic strings. 10-45 Elli Millet: Pianoforte. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-33 As in Bombay 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Gujarati play (Devayani) by B. Shukla. 10-20 Instrumental duets. 10-30 Dattatriya V. Palusker. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Music and Song. 1-30 Readings. 1-45 Accident. 2-5 Devotion on Disc. 2-36 Banking and Finance, by J. C. Sen. 5-0 For Children. 6-0 For Children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-30 AIR Players. 9-30 Probhat Kumar Chatterjee. 9-40 Bijan Kumar Day. 9-55 Raj Kumar Bhattacharya. 10-15 Satyen Bose.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,53 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. to 7-30 As in Calcutta I. 7-30 Renuka Sarkar. 7-45 Satya Charan Mittra. 8-0 Gramophone Records. 9-30 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 Heat Its Uses and Measurements, by P. R. Pisharoty. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Things of Interest. (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Famous Scientists, 2. 4-20 Music. 5-0 I. R. Dasappa: Vocalist Some New Tamil Songs. 5-30 C. N. Krishna Iyer: Violin. 6-0 Music from Talkies. 6-30 C. N. Krishna Iyer: Violin. 7-0 S. G. Kittappa. 7-15 Careless Act (Tamil) by Mohideen Marcair. 7-30 Carnatic Orchestra. Saramati. 7-40 Mrs. V. Rajam: Vocalist. 8-25 Sistu Krishnamurti Sastri: Veena. 9-20 Kodaikanaal, by Rev. Father L. D. Murphy, S. J. 9-35 Sistu Krishnamurti Sastri: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. to 2-30 As in Madras I.

5-0 p.m. to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-5 Problems of Public Health. (Telugu) by Palakodeti Venkata Krishna Rao. 6-15 Ballads by Pryaga Narsimha Sastry. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35 Marjorie Malaiperuman (Piano). 10-5 Our Night at Opera.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Orchestra. 6-5 Recitation from Quran. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-30 For the Countryside. 7-15 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar (Amateur). 7-40 Alap Shudh Kalyan. 7-45 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 8-5 Tamancha Jan. 8-25 Sitar Recital. 8-35 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 8-50 Tamancha Jan. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Instrumental Trio. 10-5 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar (Amateur). 10-25 Tamancha Jan. 10-45 Banjo Recital by Faiz Farsed. 10-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 5-55 Shakeelabai of Benares. 6-15 G. N. Goswami. 6-30 Kaneez Khatoon. 6-55 Radio Orchestra. 7-5 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 7-30 Ghazals. 7-50 G. N. Goswami. 8-0 Round Museums in U. P., 5. 8-15 Kaneez Khatoon of Cawnpore. 8-35 The Pageant of Urdu Poetry Amanat (1815-1858). 8-45 Shakeelabai of Benares. 9-0 K. N. Goswami 9-50 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 10-15 Shakeelabai of Benares. 10-40 Kaneez Khatoon of Cawnpore.

B. B. C Programme

7-30 p.m. Sandy Macpherson. 7-45 Band of Royal Marines (Plymouth). 8-30 Ballad Concert. 8-55 Play Time. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Weeks Programmes. 10-5 Loss of Birkenhead. February 26, 1852.

JAMSHEDJI TATA

NAVSARI, (By Mail).

The 101st birthday of the late J. N. Tata, the pioneer industrialist of India was celebrated at Dasturwad, near the small house in which the greatest of India's sons was born. The house was gaily decorated and about 1000 Parsi ladies and gentlemen participated in the celebrations. Dastur Kekobad Mehrjirana, the high priest of Parsis, in Navsari had taken the chair. Mr. Hormusji Bamji and his family had specially come to Navsari from Bombay to represent the Tata Sons.

Mr. Bamji on behalf of the Tata sons awarded half of the monthly salary to the establishments of all the institutions run by the Tatas in Navsari as bonus.

Mr. Ardesir Bilimoria, the editor "Chirag" who has been the manager of the estates of Tatas in Navsari, gave a brief sketch of the life and the industrial activities of the late Sir J. N. Tata from the year 1852 to May, 19, 1904 when he died and the advancement of Indian industry, in various directions was made by his sons. Sir Jamshedji hailed from the Athornan family of Navsari known for the quality of the bull-dog tenacity.

Mr. Bilimoria recalled the remarks of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court who had said "What shall we say of his public life? His energies found no outlet on the public platform. He was essentially a man of action. He strove for realities and was not one to let down empty buckets into empty wells."

Shawls were presented by Mr. Bamji to the High Priest and the Vada Desaiji on this occasion.

The old house has been preserved in "Status quo" in memory of the late Sir Jamshedji and had been visited by the Indian leaders such as Mr. Gandhi.

A trust has been made for the preservation of the monument.

Mr. Bilimoria recalled the memories of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal who hailed from Navsari, and touched their exertions for the industrial uplift of India and for raising the status of the Parsis.

The audience then stood and prayed for the soul of Sir Jamshedji to remain in eternal peace. They all visited the house and paid their homage to the greatest industrialist.

No. 121

Why is she so Young for her years

Her husband thinks she's a wonder. She would easily pass for a dozen years less than she really is. And what is more, she feels marvellously young, no surplus fat, no shortness of breath, no digestive troubles—and her secret is that she takes two Bile Beans regularly every night at bedtime.

You, too, can enjoy 100 per cent. health and regain your youthful appearance if you take Bile Beans regularly.

OVER 1,000,000 BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY

All medicine dealers sell Bile Beans. Price One Rupee a bottle. Write for generous free sample. Enclose Anna Stamp for postage.

This is how Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts and, therefore, can be taken regularly every night with perfect safety. They tone up the system, keep the digestion functioning perfectly and remove daily all food waste. Thus keeping you youthful, supple and slim.

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KEEP YOU YOUTHFUL AND SLIM

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ACIDITY is responsible for most STOMACH SUFFERING

"If people would neutralise their excess acidity with an occasional dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder many stomach cases would never be in Hospital at all."

It is not always easy to tell why an excess of acid is appearing in the gastric juice, with its painful effects. But its presence is known by the sufferer's increasing difficulty in digesting food, a sour taste in the mouth, stomach pains growing more acute, with perhaps extreme tenderness of the abdomen as a warning of even more serious consequences.

Acidity must be dealt with quickly. At the first sign of stomach discomfort take a few doses of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder

Its four powerful alkalies immediately neutralise the treacherous acid, the fermentation is stopped, pain and discomfort vanish. If the stomach lining has been attacked, Maclean Brand Stomach Powder first soothes the inflammation; then it gently protects the affected part and any ulceration is gradually healed.

Be sure to ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature

Alex. C. Maclean

is on bottle and carton. It is not sold loose, but only in Powder form or Tablets. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1939

Opens On Sunday

The Poona Press Owners' Association has decided to hold this year the Second Exhibition of Printing Machinery and Allied Industries as an integral part of the coming Poona Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held from the 12th of March 1939 to the 16th of April, 1939, and also the Second Session of the All-India Printers' Conference along with it.

This Industrial Exhibition is being organised by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, every alternate year; but the Poona Press Owners' Association held the Exhibition for Printing Machinery and Allied Industries in 1937 for the first time. It was indeed a great success.

Encouraged by the results of the first exhibition, the Association has decided to hold the second, this year. They also intend to hold a Conference of the Press Owners during this session.

This is the Second Exhibition of its kind in the Printing and Allied Crafts and Industries held in India and it is expected that Printers from all over the country will assemble to see the latest methods and machinery pertaining to this trade.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Cash Book, Dark Fellow And Rosewood Please

(From OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week at Mahaluxmi.

DARK FELLOW (Sibbritt) pleased in a six furlongs dash. He has improved.

GAY LOVER (Rook) covered a mile on the tan at a rousing pace.

KNIGHT JILL (Sibbritt) had the assistance of TRAIN (Whiteside) in a seven furlongs gallop. Both moved well.

KINGSBURY (Burn) and HOUSE OF LORDS (Fitzgerald) contested a nice pace mile gallop. Former was slightly superior.

CASH BOOK (Britt) beat MAHARAJA'S FANCY (R. Boy) in a sharply run mile. Former is worth a following.

ROSEWOOD (R. Boy) accounted for BULL BEE (Brace) in a rattling mile gallop. Latter is a useful type.

COEUR DE LION (Burn) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Fit and well.

TOLTEC (Britt) went over six furlongs in attractive style.

FRESH KID (Orme) and APPLE JELLY (Selby) did six furlongs very satisfactorily. Former had something in hand.

BRELAN (Rook) outpaced SHIPSTOLL (Selby) in a dash over the six. Both are unreliable and seldom reproduce track form.

SIR AMOS (Whiteside) and DANNY BOY (Fitzgerald) had a smart run over the five. They finished practically level. Fit horses.

ROPE TRICK (Fitzgerald) held HUSTLE (Whiteside) over six furlongs. Former has improved.

DUNMORE (Ormè) did a nice pace nine furlongs gallop in a very satisfactory manner.

MINIVER (Whiteside) pleased in a run over seven furlongs.

WHITE FLOWER (Alford) gave a speedy display when sent seven furlongs. The grey has been most unlucky in recent displays.

MUJBIL HAMID (Meherji) shaped really well over seven furlongs. Right back to his best again.

PRINCE HILAL (Evans) did an easy seven furlongs, striding out freely.

TRANSVAAL (Sibbritt) had no difficulty in beating REGENT (R. Boy) in a brisk mile gallop.

Note:—POMPOM, NIGHT ALARM and MONOCLE.

Fourth Day Of Spring Meeting

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Ten Events

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the ten events of the Fourth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, to-morrow.

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs 800; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs extra.

Arab Legend 8-10; Hilal al Nusser 8-10; Good Chance 8-10; Barki Beg 8-10; Anzan Beg 8-6; Arab Boy 8-6; Mujbil al Arab 8-6; Raisana 8-0; The General 8-1; Mamtun Pasha 8-0; Khundil 7-10; Aaron 7-8; Chhyad 7-8.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE DELTA PLATE Div. II. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500 Second Rs. 800 Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Man of War 8-12; Bayhas 8-10; Nashwan al Iraq 8-10; Azmir 8-10; Asad 8-10; Star of Kashmir 8-7; Sa'ad Faruq 8-7; Prince Hishan 8-7; Mahmud al Iraq 8-6; Hashim 8-1; Gaurishanker 8-1; Lovely One 8-0; Regent 8-0; Transvaal 7-8.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA HANDICAP. Div. II. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Burgess 9-6; Assaf Mahmud 9-2; Reformer 9-0; Taj Subhan 8-11; Taj al Farat 8-11; Silver Star 8-9; Manik Prasad 8-8; Mujbil Hamid 8-7; Shums al Iraq 8-6; Aziza 8-3; Misbah al Muluk 8-1; Al Kayid 7-12; Zoolum 7-10; Leilat Khalaf 7-9; Winner 7-7; Tharwath 7-7; Dhiyab 7-7; Farhan Pasha 7-4.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE MARCH PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses, Starred in Class IV.

Bhutnath 9-2; Catalan 8-11; Tomtit 8-6; Peeress 8-0; Miniver 7-11; Rotten Row 7-7; Freestep 7-7; Prince Shivaji 7-4.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE TRALEE PLATE. Distance—(About)—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sundown 9-2; Menado 8-12; Kirkibost 8-7; Rose of Persia II 8-12; Gay Bachelor 8-9; Clear Art 8-7; Night Alarm 8-2; Passiflora II 8-2; Mount Dil 8-0; Witness 8-0; Dunmore 7-12; Miss Aileen 7-7; Reliable 7-7; Eastern Queen 7-7.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE Div. II Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Tel Asur 9-0; Brelan 8-11; How's That 8-11; Hustle 8-8; Ganymede 8-8; Apple Jelly 8-7; Greek Artist 8-7; Devonian 8-5; Taqdir 8-2; Torquemada 8-2; Guiding Queen 7-13; Jocund 7-13.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE Div. I Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Bastion 9-4; Golden Beam 9-1; Masque 8-13; What's What 8-11; Gaitetra 8-9; Sir Amos 8-9; Fresh Kid 8-9; Dightena Valley 8-6; Privilege 8-2; Danny Boy 8-4; Pride of India 8-0; Natbay 7-11; Aquafortis 7-11.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE CHANTILLY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1938, and all Horses in Class II.

Gay Lover 9-4; Flying Glance 9-0; Grand March 8-0; His Lordship 8-12; House of Lords 8-8; Kingsbury 8-0; Synagogue 8-8; Saxicola 8-7; Romney 8-7; Field Marshal 8-2; Cash Book 7-7; Dark Fellow 8-2; Radouga 7-7; Tall Story 8-2; Bull Bee 7-12; Monocle 7-12; Cotys 7-10; Knight Jill 7-10.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Karaway 9-0; Coeur de Lion 9-0; Teller 8-12; March Wind 8-9; Dancing Comet 8-9; Ben Graggie 8-7; Grimage 8-5; Far West 8-2; Toltec 8-2; Shipstoll 8-0; Diagonal 7-9; Twain 7-9.

★ ★

Tenth Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

White Flower 9-6; Prince Hilal 9-4 Legion 9-4; Wheel of Fort 9-2; Bahar Neel 8-13; Karam Allah 8-11; Golden Crown 8-2; Iraq Bahadur 8-0; Sadran Manfi 7-4; Great Star 7-10; Buknar 7-10 Fair Play 7-7; Orient 7-7; Nur Jehan 7-7; Walk Over 7-7.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

New Income-Tax And Super-Tax Rates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following are comparative tables of what an assessee will have to pay under the slab system introduced this year by the Finance Minister is as follows:—

NIL.

Income of Rs. 2,000.

NIL.

	Old	New
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,500	84 10 0	46 14 0
5,000	169 4 0	164 1 0
10,000	507 13 0	554 11 0
15,000	1,015 10 0	1,179 11 0
20,000	1,805 9 0	1,951 0 0
30,000	3,216 2 0	3,523 8 0
35,000	4,542 0 0	4,304 12 0
40,000	5,191 0 0	5,086 0 0
50,000	7,053 0 0	6,648 8 0
55,000	7,758 0 0	7,429 12 0
100,000	14,106 0 0	14,461 0 0
	SUPER-TAX	
30,000	312 8 0	Nil
35,000	253 14 0	625 0 0
40,000	507 13 0	1,250 0 0
50,000	1,015 10 0	2,500 0 0
55,000	1,438 10 0	3,125 0 0
100,000	5,247 6 0	11,562 0 0
INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.		
30,000	3,216 2 0	3,836 0 0
35,000	4,795 14 0	4,929 12 0
40,000	5,698 13 0	6,336 0 0
50,000	8,068 10 0	9,148 8 0
55,000	9,196 10 0	10,554 12 0
100,000	19,353 6 0	26,023 0 0

One will notice that other features of the new Act are that small enterprising Companies which had to pay super-tax on incomes above Rs. 50,000 have now to pay full rate, there being no exemption allowed of super-tax. The result is illustrated by taking a moderate Company, which makes a profit of Rs. 50,000 had to pay under the old Act a tax of Rs. 7,335 and will have now to pay a sum of Rs. 10,416.

Another fact to be noticed is that the exemption limit of the joint families has been substituted from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 25,000 with the result that a joint family having an income of Rs. 75,000 will have to bear an additional burden of Rs. 2,500.

One will notice also that the super-tax limit is lowered from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 25,000.

It may be of interest to note that in the whole of India, assessees paying income-tax and super-tax on income of Rs. 100,000 and above are according to the Income-Tax report only 263 out of which 141 are in the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

TANUBHAI DESAI.

Ultimatum To Govt. Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress has taken office not to work the constitution of 1935 but to prepare the people for the hard fight of independence. In my opinion the Bombay Budget has given a splendid opportunity to the Congress Ministry to force the hands of the Government of India and the Parliament. In pursuance of the Prohibition policy the Government of Bombay has to meet a large deficit, the Province of Bombay is contributing a large sum by way of Income-Tax. Why should not the deficiency be met out of the Income-Tax collected from this Province. It is a sound maxim that one should cut his coat according to the cloth, but the extravagance of the Government of India knows no bounds. Peoples' eyes are opened for over half a century to the exorbitant Government charges. The salaries of officials are uncomparable. In addition to the salaries, higher state officials have amenities provided out of public Revenues. The military octopus is bearing heavily on the country's resources. Over sixty per cent. of the Indian Revenues are eaten up by this Department. Indianisation of the Army is a thing of far distant future. If I be permitted to make a suggestion, I would suggest that the Bombay Ministry and the other Ministries that are similarly situated should send an ultimatum to the Governor-General and the British Parliament that unless these are brought under popular control and expenses on these heads are scaled down and the Provincial Revenues are made available to the Provinces they are unable to continue the administration of the Province and the Governor may be at liberty to assume the administration. In my opinion this will be a bold stroke and a good opportunity for a dead-lock. A dead-lock is sure to come and the sooner it comes the better it is.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.

Affairs Of The W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As one of the oldest and Life Members of the Western India Automobile Association I would like to state that many of my motoring friends do not know about the affairs and management of the Association. Certain secrets have been revealed by the paper at present but on investigation I have to bring before you the following facts:—

The Association consists of 80 per cent. of Indian members. Majority of the Indian members do not take any benefits from the Association as the Office Management is purely British who take more interest in serving other members than Indian. The Secretary, Publicity Officer, Heads of Departments and Road Patrols are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians. 70 per cent. of the Establishment expenses go to maintain this staff. Moreover, big orders of the office requirements are given to British firms. During the present days when economy for a nation is necessary we should have Indian Office Management Why pay Rs. 1,250 to Secretary and Publicity Officer Rs. 900 when we can get equally efficient Indians who can do their work as efficiently, as they in less than half the amount of expenditure.

I would also like to bring to the notice of my motoring friend from Ahmedabad that the salary of the Secretary since his arrival in India has been raised 100 per cent. and that of the Anglo-Indian Staff in certain cases over 300 per cent. I congratulate the Managing Committee for the step they have tak/en to Indianize the Association's Staff. Will the Committee please appoint an Indian Secretary who will be quite willing to look after the interest of all members? It will also be in the interest of the Association to have an Indian Publicity Officer to conduct the Magazine. If these steps are taken I am sure the Association will flourish and will take no time to reach the membership figure to 10,000.

I also appeal to the Congress Government in the interest of India to take interest in the Associaion's affairs.—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN MOTORIST".

In Defence Of Prohibition

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The arguments advanced by some of your correspondents against Prohibition would undoubtedly do credit to a buffoon. Because "fear of God" and "love of religion" cannot stop the drink evil, it is sheer stupidity to oppose enactment of any laws to eradicate the greatest social evils. If "love of God" and "fear of religion" are powerless to stop crimes, is one to understand that no laws should, therefore, be enacted. What then is the ustification for the criminal or for a matter of that, any other law? It is because people are human that laws have got to be introduced. Laws are placed on the statutes of a country to facilitate better government of its people.

Would it stand to reason if a murderer, or a person trafficking in girls or any other criminal act, were to advance some such argument as that at the time of passing laws against them?

What a pity that when Mahatmaji is looking at this greatest social evil from a higher plane, the champions of liquor should be unable to visualise the evil from the right perspective!—Yours etc.,

(Miss) KUSUM JAYAKAR.

Raw Cotton Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The increase in duty on imported raw cotton will deal a great blow to the Indian cotton textile industry. Indian industry is being laden with increasing burdens in recent years e.g. the recent increase in wages, the proposed increase in income-tax rates, the proposed property and sales taxes in Bombay Presidency—all these will weigh very heavily on the industry. Added to all these, the increased duty on imported cotton will most certainly place the Indian cotton textile industry in a very precarious position. The competition of Lancashire and Japanese manufacturers will grow more intense, as naturally the duty is a subsidy to them, and the protection granted to the Indian cotton textiles against these foreign, goods will be nullified to a great extent. The duty will also hamper the industry's progress towards finer counts which is recommended by the Tariff Board. Moreover, while placing the industry in a very detrimental situation, the duty will not prove of any benefit to the Indian cotton grower at least in the near future.

The difficulty in reaching the Indo-British Trade Agreement was how to satisfy the demands of Lancashire. The duty that is imposed is a favour granted not only to Lancashire but to Japan also. It looks as if between the struggle of India and Lancashire, a third party, that is Japan, stands to benefit a good deal. Why this? If at all Lancashire was to be favoured, then the best way was to reduce the duty on goods coming from Lancashire proportionately. Why should Japan be benefited?

The injustice and injury to national interest, and particularly to the Indian textile industry consequent upon the imposition of the duty are too great and obvious and strong protest from all quarters are called for to do away with the duty altogether.—Yours, etc.

PRATAP BHOGILAL.

Col Dinshah Ghadiali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged, if you or any of the readers of your much esteemed paper kindly inform me the present address of Col. Dinshah P. Ghadiali, M.Sc., the originator of Spectro-Chrome Metry whose photo appeared in your paper of 20th February 1938.—Yours, etc.,

S. C. BOSE

Property Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have to draw the attention of Government to one aspect of this tax, which seems to have been lost sight of. I mean the tax on those houses, the letting value of which does not exceed Rs. 80 a month, and which are not at all let but where the owners of the houses, themselves live. In the city of Ahmedabad, there are numerous such houses mostly belonging to the middle class people, who will be hit hard by the new tax. They have already been paying 15 p.c. of the letting value of their houses to the Municipality as taxes. they also pay income-tax upon the letting value of the houses, even though they get no income whatever from these houses, as they are not at all rented but are only used by their owners to live in; and now the owners of these houses are asked to pay additional 10 p.c. of the letting value of the houses to the local Government as the property tax. So it is indeed a misfortune to have one's own house to live in. But the Congress Government is so much carried away by the enthusiasm of bringing about total prohibition in the Province of Bombay within the twinkling of an eye that it has no sympathy at all for the toiling and sober middle class man, who has either inherited a small house or has been able to build one for his own use by honest hard work and strict economy. Will it be too much to ask Government through your columns to exempt from this proposed property tax those houses, the letting value of which does not exceed Rs. 80 a month and which are never let but which the owners of the houses, themselves live? If Government is so solicitous for the well-being of a tenant, who lives in a house, the rent of which is below Rs. 80 as to enact a special legislation forbidding the landlord from increasing the rent of the house, why should the poor middle class man, who himself lives in the modest mansion, owned by him, the letting value of which does not exceed Rs. 80 a month, not claim the same solicitude from Government?—Yours, etc.,

P. K. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.
Ellis Bridge.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers kindly suggest some exercises for improving the eye-sight and the time it will take for the complete improvement? I am a student suffering from defective eyes and I want to improve them before using glasses. I hope somebody will take interest and kindly suggest the exercises through your paper.—Yours, etc.,

S. (Bombay)

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You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

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4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.
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SHIRLEY ROSS
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
BEN BLUE · Directed by Frank Tuttle
Also "POPEYE"
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 5, 1995
Muslim: Moharrum 16, 1358
Parsi: Meher 6, 1308
Hightide: 2-43 15-30
Lowtide: 8-48 21-08
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

Saturday, March 11.

S. S. 'Stratheden' with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Spring Meeting.

Monday, March 13.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, March 14.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Polk' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th March 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th March 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th March 1939, for dispatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

The University Gardens will be closed to the public between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 10th March, 1939.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Asthika Samaj and South Indian Association, Matunga, Swami Ranganathananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "The Message of the Upanishads" to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall.

SHOE WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Shoes Workers' Union was held on 8th March at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Ali.

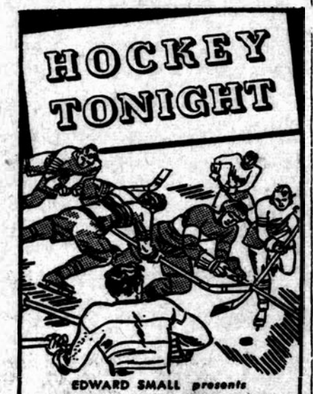
Mr Ahmed Shah Khan suggested that street corner meetings should be held during the coming week so as to inform the public about the rights of shoes workers and what new difficulties, the shopkeepers and stockists are placing in the way of the Shoes Workers' Union. Mr. Habib Khan suggested that the shoes workers should form a valanteer core as soon as possible. The Managing Committee agreed with these suggestions.

A resolution was passed to congratulate Comrades Hafiz and Mahadev Narain Tandan who by their efficient work have founded a shoes workers' union at Agra.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Swami Shambhudananda will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Need of the Hour".

BEGINS TO-DAY!
NEW EMPIRE
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HOCKEY TONIGHT

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Chu Chin Chow". To-day at 10 p.m. only.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Dhartimata" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Adhikar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

'B' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge on Saturday, the 11th March, 1939, at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

FOR MATRICULATION STUDENTS

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House has arranged Revision Lectures for Matriculation students of all schools. Teachers of repute from different schools will make a rapid survey of the whole course. Lectures will be delivered in the Neighbourhood House Hall beginning from the 15th March. Those desirous of attending the lectures can get detailed information at the Office between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. except on Friday and Sunday

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Vangmaya Seva Mandal, an association of writers and lovers of Marathi, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Wilson College. The meeting will be followed by a social in which members and their guests will participate. Prof. K. P. Kulkarni of the Elphinstone College will deliver the presidential address.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapith, free Hindi Classes reopened in the Sardar High School, 12th Khetwadi Lane on Wednesday (8th instant).

Rastra Bhasha Kovid (Wardha) class is regularly held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 1st floor (side entrance) on Sunday mornings between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.

Two Sahitya Madhaya (Allahabad) classes are held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya. One class on Saturday and Sunday evening between 4 and 6 p.m. and the other on week days (between 6-45 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.).

Hindi Classes for the beginners are regularly held in the Working Men's Institute, Parel, on Sundays between 8 and 10 a.m.

Particulars regarding free Hindi classes can be had from the office of the Hindi Vidyapith, Hirabaug, C. P. Tank, or in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on week days, between 8 and 9-30 a.m.

IN AID OF JEWISH REFUGEES

Under the distinguished Patronage of Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay, a Special Charity Performance in aid of German and Austrian Jewish Refugees will be given at the Metro Cinema on Sunday, March 12th at 10 a.m

Tickets from Rs. 10 to Re. 1 are on sale at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., (Phone 20395). Drive organised by the 'Jewish Tribune.'

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The game for to-day (Friday) is as under:—

2nd Semi-final: St. Mary's High School v. Winners on 8-3-39 (at 5-30 p.m.).

Final (at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday).

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The following office-bearers have been elected to form the Indian Football League Council during the year 1939-40.

President: Mr. J. C. Maitra.
Vice-President: Mr. G. C. Mitter.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. C. Das Gupta.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. C. Burman.
Members: Mr. A. K. Das Gupta, Mr. N. L. Banerji, Mr. D. K. Dey, and Mr. B. C. Chakravarthy.

The Committee will be complete with the nomination of the two representatives from the W. I. F. A. and three representatives of the affiliated Clubs.

The Bengal Club League tournament will commence on or about the 8th of April, 1939. Entries for same will close on March 31st, 1939.

DADAR HINDUSTANI CLASSES

The Vice-President, Hindi Pracharak Mandal, Bombay, writes:—

The Dadar Free Hindustani Classes organised by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, have already been started. All those desirous of learning the Rastrabhasha are requested to join the classes immediately.

The classes are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday between 8-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. in Noor Building, 1st floor, (I. E. S. Girls High School premises) opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar Station.

ANTI-INDIAN FILM BANNED

According to news received from Calcutta, the R.K.O. Radio film, "Gungadin," has been banned by the Bengal Board of Film Censors.

The Board, it appears, declared the picture as "not suitable for exhibition in the province" and took particular objection to certain scenes which depicted Indian characters in a bad light. Permission to exhibit the picture has, therefore, been refused.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS CONFERENCE

Mrs. Leelavati Munshi To Preside

Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress to preside over the Educational Film Conference that will be held along with the Congress. Mrs. Munshi, like her husband, is keenly interested in the development of the Indian Film industry on healthy lines. She is an active member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

FILM PRODUCERS AND EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition in connection with the Motion Picture Congress will be unique among similar functions in point of artistic beauty. Ten of the main thoroughfares that form part of it have been taken over by leading film producers for purposes of decoration and will bear their names. The resources of the setting artists of all the Bombay studios when concentrated is sure to produce something unprecedented in the way of decoration.

Stalls are now being allotted to applicants. Those wishing to take part in the exhibition may communicate early with the Honorary Secretaries at 160, Tardeo Road, Bombay, 7.

Indian Motion Picture Congress

The following prominent Lady Social Workers of Bombay, have enlisted themselves as Members of the Reception Committee of the First Indian Motion Picture to be held in Bombay during next month:—

Lady Marguerite Blackwell, Lady Laxmibai Jagnidhandas, Mrs. Hansabhen Jivraj Mehta, M.L.A.; Mrs. Jaishreebhen Raiji, Mrs Faiz B. Tyabjee, M.L.A.; Mrs Khatija Shafee Tyabji, J.P.; Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

Payam-e-Haq

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Noorie, Public Works Minister, Government of Bombay will perform the opening of the Vishnu Picture, (Payam-e-Haq) at a special show at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the Local Lamington Talkies.

Dahisar Village Panchayat Election

A meeting was held in the Marathi School Building at Dahisar to-day at 7-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Y. R. Tawde, Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat, Dahisar, to elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Local School Committee, Dahisar. Mr. R. E. Keskar was elected as Chairman and Mr. W. M. Bhoir as Vice-Chairman of the Local School Committee, Dahisar. Mr. Keskar thanked the members for electing him as Chairman and assured them that he would try his best to do as much good work as has been done by the retiring Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS ELECTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The result of the election to the Port Trust of Bombay for one seat reserved for the Cotton Section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was announced to-day at noon.

The seat was contested by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

Sir P. Thakurdas secured 212 votes as against his rival who got 207 votes, thus winning the election by the narrow margin of five votes. Five votes were declared invalid.

Indian Chamber's Representatives On Port Trust

The following gentlemen have been elected as representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust for a term of two years from 1st April 1939:

1. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, (General Section).
2. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji (Piecegoods Section).
3. Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, M.L.C., (Grain and Seeds Section).
4. Mr. M. A. Master (General Section).
5. Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah (General Section).

MUNSHI DOWN WITH FEVER AGAIN

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, is again laid up with fever since Tuesday night. Under medical advice he has not attended the Secretariat for the past two days. Mr. Munshi has not been keeping well for sometime and, only a few days ago, he was confined to bed with influenza.

SHAH VALI KHAN IN BOMBAY

Rousing Welcome

His Royal Highness Shah Vali Khan, brother of the late King Nadir Shah, arrived in Bombay yesterday by P. and O. boat "Strathnaver". He was received at the Ballard Pier by the Consul-General for Afghanistan, the Afghan Consul, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha and others and was given a rousing welcome by hundreds of Pathans residing in Bombay.

Government House News

The Hon. Mrs. Douglas and Miss Brinkley arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Bombay Sailing Association's Regatta (Pagal Day).

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with Major General and Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell at Gun House.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Charitable dispensary during the month of February, 1939, was 1,543; of whom 766 were males and 777 females.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5660 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3 hrs. 41 mts (I.S.T.) on Thursday, the 9th March, 1939.

Rome.—It is reported that General Cambara Commander-in-Chief of Italian legionaries in Spain had a one-and-half hour interview with Field Marshal Goering at Sanremo this evening.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Cycle theft are increasing rapidly in the Suburbs. Nearly all the police stations have registered several such offences and of late the Bandra Police have brought to light many such theft cases the alleged offenders being locked up awaiting their trial. The public who have been robbed or have purchased any cycle under suspicious circumstances would do well to inform the police, which will help them to put a stop to these daring cycle theft cases—stealing cycles is quite an easy job, for what they need is only a coat of new paint and the cycle is transformed to something different. Under these circumstances it is difficult for the police to detect the cases and therefore it is feared that without public co-operation the police will find it quite a tough job to put a stop to these thefts.

CYCLIST MISSES HIS LIFE.

Yesterday while walking along the Hill Road, Bandra, just in front of the Police Station I saw a cyclist miss death merely through luck. The cyclist a young boy of about 8 years was riding quite recklessly right in middle of the road and seeing a huge car approaching got frightened and fell off the cycle, running to the right side leaving his cycle in the middle of the roadway. The driver applied his brakes and was just able to save the cycle causing damage to his mudguard. Such a state of reckless riding is noticed in every part of the suburbs and looking at the number of accidents that have taken place owing to such cyclist, I feel that what the suburb now needs is a speed-limit for cyclists At least a rule must be enforced that children under 12 years must be forbidden to ride on highways and busy centres.

RADIANT YOUTH.

The small magazine "Radiant Youth,' the supplement of "Safety News" is making quite a headway in suburban schools where it is treasured by the school going population. The March issue of the magazine which will be out on March 13, makes very educative and interesting reading. The issue fully deals with the safety of one's eyes, by quite a number of cleverly written articles.

It also has an article on your next picnic spot, if you are in search for one and one on the rules of the road contributed by a safety minded young lady from Trivandrum. In short the magazine is worth reading and if your children have not yet become subscribers, I would advise that they should right away

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 9

The following are the maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	87	53	— 1.2		—0.3
Amraoti	99	68	— 0.3		—1.7
Akola	101	66	— —		—1.9
Ahmedabad	91	68	— 0.1		—0.3
Ajmer	87	66	— 1.6		+0.4
Ahmednagar	97	60	— —		—1.5
Ambala	80	57	— 5.2		+0.4
Allahabad	89	63	— 1.3		—0.8
Benares	89	63	— 3.0		+1.0
Bareilly	87	56	— 1.1		—1.7
BOMBAY	94	77	— 1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	93	68	— 0.7		—3.3
Bhopal	95	57	— 0.4		—
Baroda	94	63	— —		—
Belgaum	90	73	— 1.1		—1.1
Bahawalpore	—	—	— —		—
Bijapur	100	73	— 0.1		—1.5
Bellary	100	77	— 0.1		—2.5
Bhavnagar	98	68	— 0.5		—
Chittagong	85	72	0.1 4.7		—0.2
Calcutta	93	73	— 0.7		—1.0
Cuttack	98	71	— 0.7		—2.5
Cawnpore	92	64	— 1.3		—0.5
Calicut	90	76	— 1.5		—5.6
Colombo	89	73	— 15.3		—9.1
Cheerapunji	69	52	— 4.9		—
Coconada	97	75	— 10.2		+3.2
Cochin	86	78	— 6.7		—3.3
Dehra Dun	78	49	— 3.4		—2.9
Delhi	85	57	— 1.5		—0.9
Dehra I. Khan	61	51	0.1 1.5		—0.3
Darjeeling	48	39	— 0.9		—
Desa	91	64	— 0.2		—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	— 21.6		+3.2
Fort Sandeman	55	43	0.2 5.3		+21.6
Gorakhpur	90	64	— 1.1		—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	100	68	— —		—1.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	93	70	— 0.8		+0.1
Indore	94	65	— —		—0.1
Jhansi	94	59	— 1.7		—0.8
Jubbulpore	95	59	— 1.8		—0.9
Jacobabad	83	61	T 1.8		+0.9
Jaipur	88	58	— 1.4		+0.1
Karwar	—	—	— —		—
Karachi	79	72	— 2.3		+1.1
Kodaikanal	69	52	— 14.2		+2.0
Khandwa	100	65	— 0.3		—1.0
Lucknow	91	57	— 1.0		—1.0
Ludhiana	80	55	— 3.3		—0.8
Lahore	77	60	— 4.0		+1.3
Lyallpur	77	57	T 2.4		—0.9
Multan	77	56	— 1.8		+0.6
Mysore	94	68	— 1.0		—2.3
Madras	87	70	— 3.2		—18.6
Marmagoa	87	76	— 1.0		—
Malegaon	100	61	— 0.1		—0.9
Mussoorie	60	45	— 1.9		—1.3
Mahableshwar	87	66	— 4.3		—0.7
Meerut	—	—	— 4.4		+1.5
Mount Abu	74	64	— 0.7		—0.2
Masulipatam	90	70	— 15.5		+8.3
Mandalay	—	—	— —		—
Mangalore	89	76	— 2.1		—1.7
Meerut	+	—	— 4.4		+1.5
Mercara	80	58	— 2.9		—1.5
Nagpur	100	69	— 0.1		—2.4
Ootacamund	74	47	— 5.0		—4.9

RAINFALLS IN PUNJAB, SIND & N. W. F. P.

POONA, March 9.

A western disturbance caused local rain on the North-West Frontier, and scattered falls in Upper Sind and the Punjab. Isolated light showers also occurred in Assam and South-East Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Fort Sandeman, Kalat, Parachinar, quarter of an inch.

Forecast: (Until the evening of March 10). Fairly widespread rain is likely in the North-West Frontier. Kashmir and the Punjab and a few falls in West United Provinces. Isolated light showers are also likely in Assam and Bengal. —A.P.

Patna	89	60	— 3.4		+1.7
Peshawar	68	58	T 6.7		+2.4
Poona	98	61	— 0.3		—1.0
Pachmarhi	87	65	— 0.6		—2.0
Port Blair	86	72	— 19.4		—2.2
Quetta	—	—	0.1 9.2		—
Ranchi	86	63	—4.7		+1.2
Rawalpindi	68	46	— 12.0		+5.2
Rangoon	99	69	— 10.1		+6.4
Ratnagiri	86	75	— 2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	90	66	— —		—0.4
Sialkot	75	56	—7.4		+2.4
Srinagar	50	39	— 11.1		+2.7
Sholapur	101	68	— —		—1.8
Shillong	69	53	— 4.7		+1.1
Simla	59	45	— 5.3		—3.1
Surat	93	67	— —		—0.4
Salem	101	71	— 1.5		—3.7
Trichinopoly	99	90	— 4.5		—5.0
Trivandrum	89	80	— 6.2		—4.4
Visagapatam	89	76	— 12.1		+0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.9 degrees (normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.9 degrees 3.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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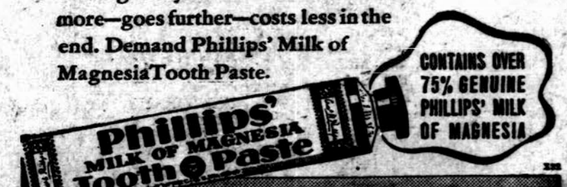

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1939

GANDHIAN LEADERSHIP

The proceedings of the Congress Subjects Committee do not encourage the hope that Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution will be the basis of an agreement acceptable to all parties. The resolution itself was meant to be a fair compromise. With but slight modification it has been accepted by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, and Acharya Narendra Deo, prominent leaders of the Congress Socialist Party. With or without this and other slight modifications, the resolution will doubtless be adopted by a large majority. But so far the extreme Leftists have not accepted it. Speaking generally, they take exception to two clauses in the resolution; first, the clause expressing regret that "any aspersions should have been cast" against any members of the old Working Committee; and, secondly, the clause which requests "the President to nominate the Working Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji."

Sweeping Charge

As regards the first objection, the President himself reiterated his statement made some days ago that he had not cast any aspersions on any member of the Working Committee. We have shown before that this explanation of his clear insinuations against Rightist leaders in general was not at all convincing. But if his explanation is valid, at least the same must be conceded to Mr. Pant's resolution which impersonally regrets that "any aspersions should have been cast" against any members of the Committee. In any case since the Rightist leaders have been held by Mr. Bose responsible for what he regarded as a wide-spread belief that "during the coming year a compromise will be effected between the British Government and the Right wing of the Congress" and since he made this belief an argument for electing a Leftist President, it is now absolutely necessary for the Congress not only to renew its confidence in the Right Wing leaders but also to repudiate their alleged responsibility for the "wide-spread belief." No to do so when a sweeping charge against them remains withdrawn would be base ingratitude towards these leaders.

Untenable Objections

As for the objection to requesting the President to nominate the Working Committee for the ensuing year "in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji," one fails to understand why exception should be taken to this procedure. It only commends the continuance of a practice that has been substantially followed these many years. Moreover, as the general leadership of the Congress is to continue to be imposed upon Gandhiji, that leadership must be real and not merely nominal. He should have the right to command for the Congress Executive men in whom he has the fullest confidence. It has been objected that this clause is undemocratic as it amounts to inaugurating dictatorship and a vote of censure on the delegates who elected Mr. Bose as President, expecting him to form his own Cabinet. These objections are all untenable. There is no more dictatorship in Gandhiji deciding the personnel of the Committee than in the President doing so. In either case the Committee is responsible to a most democratically elected A. I. C. C. As regards the second objection, it should be noted that the proposal in question presupposes that Gandhian policy and leadership are to continue, at any rate during the next year. If so, it is out natural that the delegates who insist on this policy should ask Gandhiji himself to form the Committee to carry it out. There can be no question of delegates censuring themselves. If it is asked how this can be reconciled with the delegates electing Mr. Bose as President, expecting him to form his own Cabinet, the reply is: The delegates elected Mr. Bose under a misunderstanding, if not misdirection; even then they elected him with certain reservations, some of which were even published several days ago; but now, the position being clarified, the reservations too are made clear. The same democracy that gives the delegates the right to elect their President gives them the right to request him how to proceed in implementing a policy which they command. The country would be happy if even at this stage an agreement is arrived at between all the parties concerned. But if that is not possible, Mr. Pant's resolution, with or without the slight modifications suggested by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, will be the next best solution, acceptable, we have no doubt, to a large majority among the delegates.

Welcome

We offer a cordial welcome to the Wafdist delegation from Egypt who have come here specially to attend the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress. Their arrival is an event of great significance. This is the first occasion, we believe, that representatives of a foreign nation have visited India as guests of the Congress. It was a happy idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, during his foreign tour last year, extended an invitation on behalf of the Congress to Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd Party, which approximately holds the same position in Egypt as the Congress does in India. It is regrettable that, owing to important political circumstances, Nahas Pasha himself could not come to India. But in Mr. Mahomed Bassiuoni Bey, Leader of the Opposition in the Egyptian Senate, who heads the delegation, we have his worthy deputy. We welcome Mr. Bassiuoni and his colleagues and hope, as Mahatma Gandhi says, that their visit will forge an indissoluble link between India and Egypt. We also hope that not only will the Egyptian delegation re-visit India from time to time but also, that similar delegations will be invited from other friendly countries also.

The great value of such international contacts lies in exchanging views on common political problems. In this connection the observations made by the members of the Egyptian delegation in the course of a press interview are illuminating. Referring to the existence of the communal problem in Egypt they admitted that once there was friction between the Muslims and the Coptic Christians. "But all this strife ended when the call for unity came. There was no longer any question of Christians or Muslims in Egypt, but only Egyptians." We command these words to the communalists in our own country as example of how petty sectarian considerations are disregarded in the midst of a national struggle.

China Will Win

Sir John Simon has made a very interesting announcement in the House of Commons. Two British banks have agreed to subscribe £5 million each to a Stabilisation Fund which has been formed by the Chinese Government. And the British Treasury has agreed to give the banks a guarantee that it will reimburse them against loss. This declaration is, if possible, more pleasing than any announcement from Chinese headquarters of, for instance, a series of victories on the field of battle. The British Government as well as British High Finance have a knack of knowing which way the cat will jump. Their action constitutes an authoritative declaration that the tide of war has turned decisively in favour of China. Sir John Simon's announcement is, therefore, most welcome. But the Chinese had better take care not to be too grateful to Britain. This belated assistance to China is not due to any sense of international duty which had been calling Britain in vain for two years.

What A Maze!

By D. F. Karaka

The more I stay in Congress Nagar the more I realise how like a maze this is. You hear a whisper that Mrs. Naidu has approached leaders with a view to negotiate a compromise. Little groups gather in corners like school boys hatching plot against school teachers. The Press Camp breathes a sign of relief but only to find that nothing has materialised. It was a pathetic sight to see Subhas Bose arrive in an ambulance on a stretcher. One felt sorry for the man who was obviously paying for defying the orthodox section of the Congress. But later this pathetic scene turns almost to a melodrama when, surrounded by some four or five fanning girls, he conducts the proceedings from the dais with iced water on his head. It was the nearest that real India has ever come to Hollywood interpretation. Then comes first the break of an undercurrent when Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant moves a motion which is tantamount to an adjournment. It had the obvious backing of the Right wingers and though in words it is only a superlative compliment to the Mahatma in effect it is to deprive the President of right to choose the Working Committee. Stripped of all superfluity it is summed up as Bengal versus Gujarat. That is at the bottom of it all and unless the Mahatma intervenes, which is nowhere suggested, this below the surface fight will continue. All other issues are secondary to this main issue which is "Will the Sardar agree to serve on the next Working Committee and on what terms?" However, neither the Sardar nor Pandit Nehru were to be heard. The hero of the day was Pt. Pant whose earlier sugar coating and later rhetoric were the marked features of a first class parliamentary speech. His classic sentence, which was the turning point of speech, was "When there is light why should we follow the darkness?" If I was not a journalist and cold blooded to emotional outbursts, I would have been even more impressed.

* * * *

Mr. Sarat Bose was obviously the President's mouth-piece and put forward a constitutional position. It seemed clear to me that if Mr. Sarat was a follower of Mahatma it was more by the custom and tradition of the Congress than individual conviction. One sees the same clash of personalitie as when C. R. Das formed a Swaraj Party. Only that was brilliant. Of other speakers Mr. Roy illustrated how incongruous were the methods of the Third International in orthodox meek political India. Communism had not a dog's chance in the Congress.

* * * *

The honour of day fell undoubtedly to Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant. Meanwhile what of the future? Pandit Jawaharlal's silence and Gandhiji's absence create an atmosphere of great suspense. One is painfully conscious that leadership is bankrupt and delegates are groping in the dark. The delegates seem more in a mood for compromise than the leaders. Brisk canvassing goes on in the delegates' camps

The only congenial spot in the whole camp is Mrs. Sarojini's villa by the river. She contrives to remain unperturbed by all the controversy and still retains her sense of humour. Mrs. Vijayaluxmi Pandit continues to look beautiful. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is one of the men behind the scenes though he appears to be charmingly innocent and indifferently aloof. But a poker face seldom fools a journalist. As you read this in Bombay, the President will be drawn in an ambulance behind the chariot and the elephants. This seems absurd in view of Mr. Bose's health but it seems necessary to appease the film company, who have bought the exclusive privilege. What a country! Mr. Rajagopalachari's reference to Mahatma Gandhi as safe boatman is very significant.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Recognition Of Burgos

(From Our Correspondent)

PRAGUE, March 3.
(By Air Mail.)

Recognition of Burgos. This sentence has been figuring greatly as headline in the European press during the week. By it being meant obviously recognition by London and Paris, for Rome and Berlin and with them a number of other capitals had already extended recognition to Burgos. And now England and France have also joined the latter category. The end of the Spanish War as conducted during the last two years and a little more is now well in sight. But this does not mean the end to complications in international sphere linked with the struggle in Spain. Despite an optimism held in circles in Britain and hopes entertained in Paris and some energetic moves conducted to sustain the optimism and hopes, there are interested and important quarters, as a matter of fact, close calculations of the new position and developments that may follow in regard to Spain, tending to strengthen chances or forces suited to lead to complications such as referred to above. The German press in comments indicates the course of Italy moving to give keener and more vigorous attention to the advancement of claims upon France, suggesting as well an interest from German side to an Italian policy in the direction. The Berlin daily "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" which stands close to Wilhelmstrasse in a leading article records satisfaction about Germany's association with Franco, expresses jubilation over the check experienced by the opposition to Franco in Spain, and displays a sensitiveness to Anglo-French moves viewed as meant to limit the advantages to Germany and Italy of Franco's success. Senor Azana, writes the paper, might now revert to the work of writing dramatic pieces and Del Vayo, it adds, with sting and sarcasm might perhaps be offered a job on the "News Chronicle". The article strongly stresses the idea of a re-settlement with satisfaction being offered to definite Italian aspirations and extending consideration well to important German aspirations or rights. About the latter, though a vagueness is maintained, indication is not absent, of the colonial issue as well being closely held in view. A pointed reference to German colonial claim was made this week by General von Epp the Bavarian Governor and one of Herr Hitler's nearest associates. It may of course be that the colonial issue is being again advanced or pressed with vigour with the estimate of securing thereby more immediately other concessions. References in the German press this week emphasize that, for an European settlement it is important that not only Moscow but also Washington keeps away from meddling badly with affairs of Europe. Meanwhile there are signs of an increasing of military preparedness pointing to the Mediterranean as a principal danger spot. Italian and French forces in North Africa have been considerably increased According to some sources German aid in ways is being extended to the strengthening of Italian forces in Africa and in Germany reservists of categories are being called to active service. Great Britain is just to hold one of the biggest of naval manoeuvres before Gibraltar and along the Libyan and Suez frontiers, it would appear, combined Anglo-Egyptian manoeuvres are to be conducted. Though efforts continue to be directed to stop the breaking out of a conflagration, there is no mistaking the apprehension of drift to a new crisis fitted to lead to consequences or turns about which a certainty is lacking.

German-Polish Tension

During the week the issue of German-Polish relations has figured again greatly in press reports and discussions. The immediate cause for this has been some anti-German demonstrations in Warsaw and certain other towns in Poland. The demonstrations followed, as Polish reports underline, an anti-Polish policy pursued in Danzig by the National Socialist dominated Danzig Senate and an irritation over the treatment of the Polish minority in Germany. Pointed references in connection are made to some hostile posters in Danzig, one put before a German Cafe mentioned as bearing the inscription "Dogs and Poles not admitted". Polish students have been kept away from the German Technical University in Danzig. According to the official German official news agency "Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau" the Polish students left the University without force being employed against them. An "Havas" message, however, states that the Polish students were called upon to leave and when they did not National Socialist militia men were summoned to have them ejected. Anyway in many Polish towns excitement ran high. At Warsaw demonstrations with strong participation of students marched through various streets shouting anti-German slogans like "Down with Hitler" and making references to care for the alliance with France. The demonstrators assembled before the German Embassy in Warsaw to express discord about definite developments and before the residence of Marshal Rydz Smigly Inspector General of Polish Army, they raised cries like "No sacrifice of Polish interests" and "Marshal we are ready to march". In the German press no great prominence is given to the development. Satisfaction is recorded over the regret expressed by the Polish Foreign Office to the German Ambassador in Warsaw for the demonstration before the Embassy. At the same time, it is understood, that the German Ambassador in Warsaw has been asked by Berlin to submit an account as it is not unlikely that a presentation may be made by Germany to Poland. The German reserve or restraint is coupled with estimates of not causing sharp reactions in a way unfavourable to Germany in South-Eastern Europe where some strong cross-currents are at play and not weakening the scope of supporting Italy over the Mediterranean issue. The development, as far as Poland is concerned, indicates both a popular restiveness and an official intention to suggest that Germany will not find Poland quite a tame or abandoned object. The Polish Premier has newly departed for France and at the moment some high officers of the French army are on an inspecting tour in Poland.

Count Ciano In Warsaw

The visit of the Italian Foreign Secretary, Count Ciano, to Warsaw has naturally come for good deal of interest this week. Ciano has been extended a very cordial welcome in Poland, but Warsaw is viewed as having indicated its holding no intention to join the anti-Comintern Pact or to draw near in a definite way to the Rome-Berlin axis. The anti-German demonstrations in Poland

(Continued on page 13, column 3.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A CLEAR BREACH

It is now a few week since British statesmen found that it was not possible to remain officially ignorant of Italy's activities in Libya any more. Mr. R. A. Butler, therefore, confessed grudgingly that Italian forces were being rapidly increased there. Now He fully admits that Italians are carrying out their decision to increase their forces in Libya by 30,000 and that "when the increase was finished, the Italian forces would amount to approximately the same as before the signing of the Anglo-Italian Agreement." This, in spite of Mr. Butler and his chiefs, is a clear breach of the spirit of the Anglo-Italian Agreement and intended as it is to bully great Britain and ostentatiously to threaten Tunisia—as witness Marshall Badaglio's report—it constitutes an attempt to change the 'status quo' in the Mediterranean. It is, therefore, a clear breach of the letter also of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. But the British Government do not consider it necessary to recognise the reality of the position!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Hore-Belisha's statement made in Parliament on British military preparations marks another stage in the tedious and long-drawn process of clearing the "ambiguity" relating to British solidarity with France. And the French are right in warmly welcoming it "as envisaging the dispatch of an expeditionary force abroad in the event of a European war", particularly because Mr. Hore-Belisha's "ambiguity" has been clarified to a large extent by the concluding speech of his Under-Secretary. The debate in the Commons was another blow to Mr. Chamberlain's original policy and no wonder that the Totalitarian States are perturbed. But the rest of the world must welcome it, hoping at the same time, that the British Government will give even more decisive proof that Britain means to stand by France and against any further attempt at appeasement.

"STRATEGIC RESERVE" IN INDIA

For us in India, Mr. Hore-Belisha's statement has another noteworthy aspect also. Mr. Hore-Belisha said that "it was hoped that the outcome of the proposals of the Chatfield Committee would result in a second conveniently located strategic reserve". This immediately recalls to mind the deliberate refusal of the British Government and their subordinate branch, the Government of India, to publish the report of the Chatfield Committee. The questions arise: why has India which has consistently potested against the stationing of any British troops here has been chosen and what real purpose the "conveniently located strategic reserve in India" is intended to serve?

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

The general debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on the Budget was as usual desultory but several speakers emphasised the point that most of the Government's financial difficulties were due to lack of economy in the Defence expenditure. Even Sir Henry Gidney condemned extravagance on items like importing nurses on high salaries. Mr. Asaf Ali exposed several "concealed items" of defence expenditure, like the loss on strategic railways and showed that, including all such items, the gross defence expenditure had increased last year by about Rs. 7 crores from about 50 crores. And to the injury caused by such ruinous burden is added the insult that those who bear the burden have no voice whatever in determining it.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT

The Finance Member did not reply to the specific charges of extravagance in defence expenditure but stated generally that the expenditure was only 3 or 4 per cent. of the national income whereas in Great Britain it is as nigh as 12 1/2 per cent. Even assuming that the figures are accurate, the argument is fallacious. To a poor country like India the appropriation of even 3 or 4 per cent. of the national income for defence is more burdensome than the higher percentage is to a rich country like Britain. Secondly, the objection in India is that the expenditure is needlessly increased as a large part of the army, navy and the air force is manned by non-Indian officers and is meant more to defend imperial than Indian interests. Finally, while all the money spent on defence in Britain remains in the country and develops various national industries, a large part of the Indian expenditure is lost to the country and goes to British officers and industries.

WITHOUT COMMENT

It was hoped that the outcome of the proposals of the Chatfield Committee would result in a second conveniently located strategic reserve in India.

—Statement in House of Commons by Mr. Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War.

* * * *

The London "Times" describes Mahatma Gandhi's fast as "more suited to the methods of totalitarian dictators than to the theories on which he has based his philosophy of life."

And yet the paper criticises him for it!

* * * *

"Rubbish" was his (Sir James Grigg's) word for talk of ruination of the textile industry by the increase of import duty on raw cotton.

—Anglo-Indian report.

We might accept the correction. It isn't ruination but reduction to "rubbish".

* * * *

"Was it necessary", asked Sir Henry Gidney in the Central Assembly, "to have a British nurse to give Indian milk to a British soldier?"

The Finance Member, we notice, refrained from making the obvious retort "How else could the milch-cow be fully exploited?"

* * * *

Schacht Coming To India
—Headline.

The visit needn't worry us over much.

Thanks to the foresight of our protector, Great Britain, we have been relieved of the necessity of locking up our gold and anxiously keeping watch day and night.

* * * *

It is reported that a Jewish Agency communication, designed to elicit clarification of British intentions, was to be presented to the British Palestine delegation.

The intentions are, as usual, most honourable.

* * * *

Apropos of Hore-Belisha's hint regarding an expeditionary force for Europe, "it is", says a Nazi official, "not so much the figures which interest Germany as the question when, where and in which circumstances will these forces be set in motion".

This is more less the question which is also exercising the minds of some of those democrats, too, who have been keen spectators of Mr. Chamberlain's realism.

* * * *

"The British Government" declares Mr. Butler, "have made no representations to the Spanish authorities concerned in favour of an armistice."

The logical attitude arising out of the unconditional recog——we mean of the consistent policy of Non-Intervention.

* * * *

"General Franco needs no pact and no surrender in order to enter Madrid, as he has conquered Barcelona".

This is the latest announcement by——eh? No. Of course your mistake is quite natural but it's a rebel spokesman and not Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * * *

The same spokesman added that General Franco would reach the Mediterranean, as he had marched through to the French border.

Sounds to us like a prophetic warning to France and Britain.

* * * *

She—"Here's your ring back—I love another."

He—"What's his name and address?"

She—"Oh, you're going to kill him?"

He—"No, sell him the ring."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man with numerous good points is more octagon than square.

A childless marriage isn't a howling success in one sense of the term.

If the victims remain single there can be no objection to love at first sight.

If a man is a coward he is scorned and abused; if a woman is a coward she is petted and encouraged.

Some one has said that truth is eternal. Perhaps it is, but time changes it until its own mother is unable to recognise it.

Rome-Berlin Axis Can Put In 200 Divisions At Start Of Any Conflict

Fascist Counterblast To Hore-Belisha's Statement

ROME, March 8.

A military expert interviewed on Mr. Hore-Belisha's statement in the Commons professed to be not particularly impressed by Britain's war 'planes although he confessed that the subject was "unprofitable" to discuss.

He declared that the Rome-Berlin axis could put about 200 divisions in field at the start of any general conflict, Italy having available ten million men for some 50 divisions.

Another Italian observer after recognising that British Empire does not stop halfway, added that whether or not Mr. Belisha's statement was a contribution to peace was another matter.

The speech hitherto has not been issued by the official news agency and has not appeared in any evening newspaper.

GERMAN REACTION TO HORE-BELISHA'S STATEMENT

BERLIN, March 8.

The greatest interest is shown in Mr. Hore-Belisha's figures of Britain's military strength. "But it is not so much the figures which interest Germany as the question when, where and in which circumstances will these forces be set in motion," a political spokesman told Reuter.

The number of divisions announced is described here as "quite a formidable army, which has the advantage that many of its men have had military experience in colonies. Political quarters tend to place Mr. Hore-Belisha, in what is termed in Germany "the Roosevelt camp."—Reuter.

FRANCE HAILS BRITISH WAR MINISTER'S STATEMENT

PARIS, March 8.

France warmly welcomes Mr. Hore-Belisha's statement envisaging the dispatch of expeditionary force abroad in the event of a European war.

This has greatly relieved the fear that France will have to bear the main brunt of any attack for several months while Britain is training and equipping a force for the continent. The statement will greatly still the recurrent agitation here for the introduction of conscription in Britain.—Reuter.

BR. OVERSEAS DEFENCE

The striking progress in the reorganisation of the army for the protection of Britain and the Empire were revealed by Mr. Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons presenting the army estimates.

OVERSEAS PORTS

Dealing with defence of overseas ports, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that with the object of maintaining the peace garrisons at strength adequate for defence on an outbreak of war without trenching upon the regular army they wherever possible were enlisting local personnel. They had arranged an addition of 1,100 Maltese gunners to the existing establishment and were also forming a depot in Malta for training recruits for both Maltese and British units. A British officer was being despatched to Cyprus to ascertain to what extent they could meet the desire of the people to play their part in Imperial defence.

For the first time they proposed to raise Ceylonese soldiers on a regular basis to man part of the coast and anti-aircraft defence. They were also strengthening the defences of overseas ports and forming strategic reserves in the Middle East. India and United Kingdom.

The Middle East Reserve at present includes two divisions stationed in Palestine each consisting of two brigades of four battalions each.

CHATFIELD RECOMMENDATIONS

It was intended to regard this reserve as a separate force free from the necessity of drawing on home resources.

It was hoped that the outcome of the proposals of the Chatfield Committee would result in a second conveniently located strategic reserve in India. India has already transferred to the British establishment four infantry battalions, all of which were now in the Mediterranean and a cavalry regiment.

FOR EUROPEAN WAR

The Middle East Reserve would not affect the size of the strategic reserves in the United Kingdom from which was drawn a Field Force, which was trained and equipped to meet in the event of a war in European theatre, composed of thirteen infantry divisions, three motorised divisions, three armoured divisions two cavalry brigades and a number of unbrigaded units.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY, FINEST FIGHTING FORCE IN WORLD

Finance Secretary's Reply In Commons

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons frequent comparisions of strategic positions before and after Munich were made by speakers in the course of the debate, especially by the supporters of the motion moved by Major Rayner, the Conservative, urging that in view of greater imperial responsibilities the Government should consider the advisability of increasing the land forces.

Sir Victor Finance Secretary replying said, "Though our regular army judged from continental standards may appear to be small nevertheless quality counts as well as quantity and partly due to the quality of the personnel and equipment it is no exaggeration to say that for its size the British army to-day is the finest fighting force in the world. The House may rest assured that should it at any time have to meet any of those vast continental armies mentioned to-night, which please God will never be, it will be able to acquit itself with the same tenacious gallantry as its forebears have done in the past (cheers).

Major Rayner withdrew his motion and the estimates were agreed to after the opposition motion to reduce the number of 1,85,600 men by 100 had been defeated by 141 votes to 66.

"Times'" Tribute To Hore-Belisha

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. Hore-Belisha has done more in less than two years in office than had been achieved before in a generation declares "The Times" in a leading article on the new army developments.—Reuter.

Lorries For China-Burma Road

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. C. G. Hogg, heavy lorries expert, General Motors, New York, passed through England to the Far East on a mission, which may influence the future course of the Sino-Japanese war, says the "Daily Telegraph's" "Day by Day" notes writer. Mr. Hogg is bound for Hongkong via Rangoon and the new Burma-China Road from Namkham to Paoshan. He will ascertain which type of lorry is most suited to the new road and the climatic conditions.—Reuter.

Italian Troops For Libya

LONDON, March 8.

Information in possession of Lord Halifax indicates that the Italian Government are carrying out their decision to increase their forces in Libya by 30,000 men, declared Mr. Butler in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

He added that when the increase was finished, they would amount to approximately the same as before the signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement.—Reuter.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

BURMA DEFENCE PROBLEMS

Significance Of Chinese Influx In Burma: Questions In Commons

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons today Lieut.-Col. Muirhead moved that the Shan States Federal Fund Order sould be made in the form of the draft laid before Parliament.

Sir Arnold Wilson (Con. asked whether any provision was made with a view to preventing the almost unlimited incursion of Chinese into the Shan States in consequence of the construction of the new road. That road had been built on grounds of high policy

According to his information, a very large number of Chinese, much larger than ever before, was entering Burma by this road. The Shan States were responsible for the safety of their frontier and for preventing the immigration of unauthorised persons from China to Burma. The Shan States were providing 25 per cent. of their revenue to the Fund, and were entitled to the maximum protection and financial assistance from Burma to prevent overrunning by Chinese coolies. Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether the Shan States would be indemnified as the result of any temporary provision that might be necessary to prevent Chinese immigration.

Sir Arnold Wilson added: "I fear we are going to do in the Shan States what we have done in Burma. We allowed 40 per cent. of the land to be bought by Indians, who are as alien to Burma as we"

COL MUIRHEAD'S REPLY

Lieut. Col Muirhead said that Sir Arnold Wilson had raised a point of very wide and considerable interest and his speech showed numerous aspects of the construction of the road. On the other hand the provision suggested was at present a hypothetical one. At present there was no unusual influx of the Chinese, and the particular problems envisaged were not likely to materialise in the next 12 months. This provision was purely an interim arrangement for 12 months.

Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether any part of the cost of completing the road fell by way of a public charge on the Shan States.

Lieut.-Col. Muirhead answered. Yes. A certain proportion of the Shan States do contribute to the cost, but it is no part of the particular adjustment with which we are dealing

In reply to a further question by Sir Arnold Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Muirhead said that the matter of policing was a rather different question. "Only last December I travelled along that road and went into China for ten miles, and although one met with a considerable number of Chinese on the road, the information that I have given, which is unofficial was that there were perhaps not so many Chinese coming across the border this year as last."

The debate was adjourned, pending consideration of the order by the House of Lords.—Reuter.

CEYLON MINORITIES

Questions In Commons

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir N. Stewart Sandeman about the meeting of all Ceylon on February 26 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that he had received through the Governor a telegram from the promoter of the meeting stating that the meeting had unanimously rejected his proposals for reform of the constitution and made certain alternative suggestions including the appointment of a Royal Commission.

Sir Stewart Sandeman asked if Mr. MacDonald felt inclined to send a Royal Commission to satisfy this very important minority.

Mr. MacDonald said that he was awaiting the result of the discussion which would take place in the State Council and the course of the next few days.

Sir N. Sandeman asked, Was not the result of what was going to happen there a foregone conclusion.

Mr. MacDonald said that they must await the discussion and vote before coming to a conclusion.

On the question of the minority problem in Ceylon, Mr. MacDonald replied that it received a good deal of consideration, both by the Governor and himself, who were fully aware of the different expressions of opinion on the matter.—Reuter.

RUMANIA BEATS INDIA.

CAIRO, March 8.

In Swaythling Cup Rumania beat India by 5 matches to nil.—Reuter.

IRAQ EX-PREMIER AND 50 OFFICERS ARRESTED

CAIRO, March 8.

The Iraq Ex-Premier Hikmat Soliman and 50 army officers were arrested on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Government according to a Baghdad telegram.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Rise In National Income

NEW YORK, March 9.

Wall Street's last minute burst of buying yesterday was mainly due to the encouraging remarks by Mr. Hopkins, the recently appointed Secretary of Commerce, which have revived flagging hopes of tangible developments in connection with the Administration's business appeasement programme.

Mr. Hopkins predicted an increase between six thousand and eight thousand million dollars in America's national income this year. He also stated that he was continuing discussion on all phases of the Government's recovery programme. He promised the American business world positive action to implement the recent pledges of co-operation by Government leaders.—Reuter.

U. S. A. CREDIT TO BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Far reaching agreements between the United States and Brazil are expected to be announced to-morrow at the conclusion of a month's conversations between the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senor Aranha, and the representatives of the Administration. Senor Aranha is leaving for Brazil on March 10. It is learned that Senor Aranha has been arranging 'inter alia' credits for four million sterling, with which to free Brazil's frozen exchange and finance future exports from the United States to Brazil.—Reuter.

DEFENCE CONFERENCE

WELLINGTON, March 9.

The Premier, Mr. Savage, has confirmed that Britain, Australia and New Zealand are to hold a Defence Conference. Mr. Savage stated that the Conference was called by New Zealand, who had been pressing for it for some time. —Reuter.

Palestine Issue In Commons

LONDON, March 8

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Palestine conference Mr. MacDonald said that he was not yet in a position to add anything to the statement made on Feb. 27

Mr. Mander asked if Mr. MacDonald would give an assurance that the British Mandate remained the basis of the Conference.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Government were still bound by the Mandate but beyond that he could not make any statement at present.—Reuter.

India And Burma Orders

LONDON, March 8

The House of Lords without division agreed to the motion of Lord Zetland approving of India and Burma Orders, debated on in the House of Commons on March 6.—Reuter.

WIFE OF J. & D. RAILWAY MANAGER DEAD

JAMNAGAR: March 7.

Mrs. Parvati, wife of Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Manager, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, who was with her sons at Ajmer, ailing for some time, died there on March 2. The funeral was largely attended as she was very social and popular. The body was taken to Pushkar and cremated there. Mrs. Mehta leaves three sons and a large family to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi, M.L.A., will preside over the Educational Film Conference to be held in Bombay along with the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

It is learned that Germany's second thirty-five thousand ton battleship will be launched at Wilhelmshaven on April 1.—Reuter.

HUGE TASK FOR ENGLAND

Visitors Want 696 Runs To Beat S. Africa

DURBAN, March 9.

On the sixth day of the last Test match, South Africa, in their second innings, made 481.

Hutton and Gibb opened England's innings but at the close of play, no run had been scored.

S. AFRICA (1st Innings)	**530**
ENGLAND (1st Innings)	**316**
S. AFRICA (2nd Innings)	**481**

THE PLAY

Nourse and Viljoen resumed South Africa's second innings on the sixth day of the Final Test against England.

When he had made 25 Nourse skied a rising ball from Farnes and was held by Hutton at short leg (242 for 4). Melville joined Viljoen who played aggressive cricket and in one over from Wright hit up ten runs.

A period of dreary batting followed and three hundred went up on the board after 386 minutes.

Forty-six more runs were added before the partnership was broken, when Viljoen was bowled chopping a delivery from Perks into his wicket (346—5—74). Viljoen played a solid innings for 183 minutes, chiefly characterised by driving, and hit seven fours.

Dalton joined Melville, and the two raised the score to 382. Then Wright brought off a low catch with his left hand off his own bowling to dismiss Dalton (382—6 -21). Dalton's was a lively innings and his score included a six and three hits to the boundary.

Melville was joined by Grieveson, and at tea interval, the score stood at 387 for six. Melville batting with 68 and Grieveson 0.

SOUTH AFRICA (Second Innings) Continued

Mitchell, hit wicket, b Verity	69
Rowan, c Edrich, b Verity ..	0
Van Der Byl, c Paynter, b Wright	97
Nourse, c Hutton, b Farnes ..	25
Viljoen, b Perks	74
Dalton, c b Wright	21
Melville, b Farnes	103
Langton, c Hammond, b Farnes	6
Newson, b Wright	3
Grieveson, b Farnes	39
Gordon (not out)	7
Extras	17
Total	481

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	22.1	2	14	4
Perks	32	6	99	1
Wright	32	7	146	3
Verity	40	9	87	2
Edrich	6	1	18	0
Hammond	9	1	30	0
Hutton	1	0	10	0

TOKIO VOTES 270 MILLIONS FOR CHINA WAR

TOKIO, March 9.

The House of Representatives unanimously passed 270 million sterling extraordinary military budget in connection with "the current China incident" expenditure.

The bill now goes to the House of Peers.—Reuter.

BR. ATTITUDE TO FRANCO BLOCKADE

LONDON, March 9.

The British attitude towards the announcement of a Franco blockade is still under consideration. Official quarters have received a translation of the actual blockade announcement but have not yet received the formal notification of the blockade.

In the meantime, it is pointed out that Gen. Franco has not even been granted belligerent rights while even with the possession of such rights, it will be an act of piracy to seize vessels on sight. Moreover the blockade must be effective to be legal and no assurances have been received that the present blockade will be effective.—Reuter.

Austrian Jews Allowed To Land

CARACAS (VENEZUELA), March 9.

The party of Austrian Jews, who waited for ten days aboard the "Koenigstein" for permission to land has been allowed to disembark at Laguaira. They will be permitted to land work only.—Reuter.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE IN TRIPURI

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 8.

Tripuri has been experiencing extreme heat during day time for the last two days. Cases of sunstroke are being admitted in the Congress Hospital.—United Press.

India Can Teach The World

Egyptian Delegates' Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi

BOMBAY, Thursday

"That India had leaders who could be teachers to many countries in the world and that she did not require assistance in solving her problems like the minority question from anybody, least of all from a goodwill delegation, like theirs was the opinion expressed by Mr. Abdul Fath, Editor of "Al Misri" (Egypt), and spokesman of the Wafd Delegation to the Tripuri Congress, in the course of an interview to the "United Press", prior to their departure to Tripuri.

This was in reply to a question whether they in Egypt, who had similar minority problems in the Coptic Christians, agreed with the great emphasis laid in India on minorities and safeguards.

Mr. Fath speaking for the Delegation said that they were guests of the whole of India, including many shades of opinion who had invited them. Problems of internal politics like minorities were naturally for the nationals of the country to consider.

He, however, added that they in Egypt had their own bitter quarrels between Christians and Muslims. But all this strife ended when the call for unity came. There was no longer any question of Christians or Muslims in Egypt, but only Egyptians

TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA

He paid a warm tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and his leadership of the Indian nationalist movement. He said that Mahatma Gandhi was respected and venerated all over Egypt as an example of courageous patriotism, selfdenial and disinterested service of his own country. They in Egypt had the closest sympathy for the Indian nationalist movement which they were following with great interest. They also believed that exchange of visits and views between countries, through goodwill delegations like the present one, tended to promote mutual understanding, at least they in Egypt desired such exchanges. —United Press

WAFDISTS LEAVE FOR TRIPURI

(Continued from page 1.)

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Ward Congress Committee and various commercial and other organisations. Mr. S. A. Brelvi in a short speech, welcomed them on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and the citizens of Bombay.

INDO-EGYPTIAN LINK

He expressed the profound regrets of the Indian people that owing to important political engagements, Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd Party, could not lead the delegation personally. He was glad, however, that four distinguished member of the Wafd Party had found it convenient to come all the way to India to attend the Congress session. Referring to the centuries old bond between India and Egypt which possessed two of the world's oldest cultures, he said that there was a new bond of common political experience and political aspirations which brought the two peoples together. India had followed with keenest interest the heroic fight for Egyptian freedom carried on by the Wafd party under the leadership of the late Zaghlul Pasha and, later, of Nahas Pasha. Thanks to their efforts, Egypt to-day is free. And India, too, was on the road to freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The delegation would be disappointed not to meet Gandhiji at Tripuri, but when they went there they would realize that though absent he dominated the Congress session as much as he had dominated the whole country.

Speaking in Arabic, Mr. Bassiouni Bey thanked the citizens of Bombay for the reception that had been accorded to them. He and his colleagues were glad to have been delegated by the Wafd Party to this mission. No one was more sorry than Nahas Pasha himself that he was unable to come to India. The delegation, he said, had brought to India the message of friendship from Egypt. They hoped that India, too, would soon achieve independence and next year they would visit a free India and also invite representatives of a free India to Egypt.

The members of the delegation were profusely garlanded on behalf of the Congress Committees and other city organizations.

The members of the delegation motored to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence where arrangements had been made for their stay. They were visited, among others, by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi who delivered Mahatma Gandhi's message.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative, the members of the delegation spoke about the present political situation in Egypt. The Wafd Party, they said, represented the Egyptian nation. The other parties were in a hopeless minority who had taken advantage of the Constitutional conflict to intrigue against the Wafd. That is how they had managed to grasp power. The present Government was composed of two parties none of which had much following in the country. They included some seceders from the Wafd who had now joined hands with reactionaries whom they had fought earlier. The House of Representatives which was elected under abnormal circumstances did not represent the country. The Senate, however, was elected in more normal times and the Wafd had a clear majority there although 40 per cent of the Senators are nominated by the Government. Very soon, they hoped, the election would be held and their party would once again assume power.

Asked about the policy of the Wafd, they said that their Party stood for a real constitutional regime. The main problem of Egypt was that of 'Fellahin' (peasantry) and the first concern of the Wafd would be to work for the amelioration of their condition.

As regards the foreign policy of Egypt, they said there was a treaty of alliance for twenty years with Great Britain but they would support the British foreign policy only so far as it was in the interest of Egypt.

Mr. and Mrs. Munshi entertained the delegation to tea at their residence where among those present were Dr. & Mrs. Gilder, Messrs. Nurie, L. M. Patil, S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Hamied, Mr. I. Rowjee and Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

The delegation sent telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi and Subash Chandra Bose acknowledging their messages of welcome.

The delegation left on Thursday night for Tripuri and were given an enthusiastic send-off by a large crowd and volunteers who had gathered at the Victoria Terminus.

ICHANG IN RUINS

SHANGHAI, March 9.

Reuter learns from reliable neutral sources that the walled city of Ichang, some 170 miles west of Hankow, is reduced almost completely to ruins as the result of the air raids on Tuesday and Wednesday.—Reuter

World Achievement.

The Oldest Statue?

Which is the oldest statue in the world?

It would, of course, be foolish to give a definite answer, or to be dogmatic about a topic of this kind; but there is some reason to believe that the Great Sphinx of Giza is one of the oldest carvings in the world. No one knows quite how old it is, but we may assume that it has been looking eastwards across the desert for at least six thousand years—sixty centuries, the lifetimes of at any rate, 100 people.

It is to be numbered among the great achievements of men. Hewn out of living rock, this colossal figure is about 187 feet long, a recumbent creature with a lion's body and a human head, the long paws making a kind of entrance to a temple where perhaps the sun was worshipped in the early morning of civilisation. The face is 30 fest from the chin to the top of the forehead, and the head is now about 66 feet above the level of the sand. This striking figure has been mutilated, but for all that, travellers tell us that it exercises the same strange fascination which impressed ancient peoples. Those who climb the Sphinx often have an almost irresistible longing to throw themselves down; and the writer knows a sane and level-headed Englishman, who declared that as he rode away from the Sphinx one sunset, he felt compelled by some unaccountable witchery to keep turning his head and keep looking at its impassive face with a kind of cryptic, sinister, contemptuous smile. Never in all his life, he said, had he felt so small and insignificant.

A triumph of design and execution, the Great Sphinx has every right to be included among the greatest pieces of work ever brought to a successful issue.

Central Assembly

MERE REGISTRATION WILL NOT DO

Manu Subedar Urges Control Of Undesirable Aliens Including British Subjects

FOREIGNERS' BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

On Thursday the Central Assembly, adopted the amendment moved by Sardar Sant Singh to refer the Bill, introduced by the Home Member, for the registration of foreigners in British India to a Select Committee for examination of its provisions and submission of a report before March 23.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

In the course of a statement in the Central Assembly to-day, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe said that fourteen Hindus living in the North-West Frontier Province lost their lives during 1936-38 in the raids from tribal areas. No statistics of the loss of property was available. Compensation had been paid in certain cases, in which fines had been recovered from the tribe concerned.

Replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Sir Thomas Stewart, said that some Government officials had been found possessing radio without licences.

The Assembly to-day agreed to the reference to Select Committee of Sir Reginald Maxwell's Registration of Foreigners' Bill.

In moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, Sir Reginald said that its object was a simple one and its provisions were confined to the creation of the legal machinery necessary for maintaining a register of the foreigners, who were at any time present in British India, and keeping that register up-to-date.

NORMAL PROCEDURE.

"It will readily be admitted," he proceeded, "that information of this kind is an essential preliminary to the consideration of any problems arising out of immigration or the presence of foreigners.

For instance, some interest has been taken in this House, regarding the extent to which such foreigners compete with Indians in the various professions. I do not suggest that there is any ground for apprehension on this score at the moment, but it is clear that even in a normal time, the possession of reasonably complete information about the numbers, nationalities, whereabouts and occupations of foreigners in this country is very desirable.

Enquiries have shown that almost all other countries regard the registration of foreigners sojourning for any length of time within their boundaries as a perfectly normal process, for which machinery is provided as a matter of course."

"As this House is probably aware, Government have for some time past been engaged in an examination of the measures, which might become necessary in a war emergency, and the problem of dealing with foreigners is one of the subjects which have come under consideration. Without information obtained in advance much time will be lost at the outset of any war in giving effect to precautionary measures; such as the internment of potential combatants and the repatriation of non-combatants. The only way of avoiding difficulties, dangers and delays, which in the event of war might prove to have very serious consequences, is to maintain, as a regular procedure in times of peace, a Register of Foreigners, which could be used as a basis for any other action which was dictated by the emergency."

EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

Referring to the available figures of foreigners, Sir Reginald stated that in 1931, when the last census was taken, there was a total of 572,000, but a very large number of them were such that by long usage they were hardly considered foreigners. They were technically foreigners, but they came from countries contiguous to India with which India had for generations enjoyed close and friendly intercourse. Under the power given by the exemption clause of the Bill, it was proposed to exempt all foreigners of Asiatic birth, residing in countries having a common boundary with British India.

It had also been made clear in the definitions that the Bill was not intended to apply to subjects of any State in India. The House could consider the matter on the assumption that the Bill could not in any circumstances be used to impose any restrictions whatever on Indian nationals and that it would not in practice apply to the inhabitants of surrounding countries, unless of course at any time they became enemies.

Sir Reginald announced that in deference to the wishes of party leaders he was prepared to accept the amendment for reference of the Bill to Select Committee, on the understanding that it should complete its work in time to enable the Bill to be taken through the final stages in the present session.

SANT SINGH'S AMENDMENT.

Sardar Sant Singh moved the amendment for reference of the Bill to Select Committee. He made it clear that his was not a dilatory motion and pointed out that he had given March 23 as the date on which the Committee should report, in order that the Bill might become law this session. He thought that if the Bill was designed to prevent spying by nations, who might be at war with us, it did not go far enough. He urged that in the interest of safety, all foreigners, irrespective of their country of origin, should be registered in India and their activities should be known to the executive authority. The House, he said, should take note that there were foreigners, who were competing with us in this country in many occupations. He was doubtful with regard to the proposed exemption of persons who were "Consuls" or "Vice-Consuls," because these were really merchants who acted in that capacity. Would they be registered in their capacity as merchants?

NOT MERE REGISTRATION, BUT FULL CONTROL.

Sir Raza Ali felt that Government had not acted too soon in bringing forward this measure.

Mr. Manu Subedar drew attention to the peculiar connotation of the term "Foreigner" in India and referred to the Government of India's attitude in permitting all sorts of people to enter and trade in this country and then adopt a superior position because of their European descent. He was not certain whether the provisions relating to the extent of the Bill was adequate enough. He wanted that it should rope in all undesirable aliens, even if they happened to be British subjects. He would also prefer the Bill to be for the registration and control of foreigners and not merely for registration.

WEAPON AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum declared that in this instance, as was customary with the Government of India, they were dealing with the subject in a very half-hearted manner. He wanted an extension in the definition of the term "Foreigner", so that it might include those Britishers, who served in the Army in India and then settled in Kenya, where they joined their White brethren to drive out Indians. He also wanted the subjects of Indian States to come under this classification, because there were States which did not treat British Indians decently. He suggested that there should be provisions that could be used against those countries, which placed restrictions on Indian nationals. The Bill, therefore, needed considerable overhauling and he hoped that the Select Committee would do the needful.

WAR TIME MEASURE?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai declared that the Bill went too far and he hoped that the Select Committee would impose the required restrictions.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed adverted to an incident which had come to his notice, namely, the case of a Muslim servant of a British Officer, who was not taken with his master who was transferred to Nepal on the ground that Muslims were not admitted to Nepal. If this was correct, he wanted stringent provisions to be inserted in the bill so as to dismiss every Gurkha from the Indian Army.

Dr. Bannerjee asked whether the Bill was a war measure or a peacetime measure.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Reginald Maxwell replying to the debate reminded the House of the two underlying principles, namely, the intention to apply it to foreigners mainly because they were the potential enemies and secondly the intention to provide for registration and not for control.

As for the argument that the bill should be extended so as to include State subjects, he referred to Mr. Gadgil's Bill to exempt State subjects from the provisions of the Foreigners Act and said that this was contrary in intention to the present suggestion. It would be difficult for a hotel manager or householder to distinguish a State subject as a foreigner.

The House then agreed to the motion for reference to Select Committee.

SANDSTOWING BILL

The House then continued the debate on the Sandstowing Bill as reported on by the Select Committee, consideration of which had been moved by Sir Mohamed Zafrullah in an earlier sitting.

ANTI-FEDERAL PROVISION

Mr. Manu Subedar considered the Bill an example of piecemeal legislation which it was Government's habit to bring forward at the eleventh hour and rush through because of pressure from certain quarters—legislation which left out desirable things because the sections of opinion favouring them were unable to exert sufficient pressure. Sandstowing was a refinement which he had learnt had not been universally adopted in the United Kingdom where mines were deeper and disasters more disastrous than in India. There was therefore reasonable ground for hesitation in adopting it in India and imposing what amounted to a 16 per cent. excise duty on the coal industry as a whole irrespective of whether one company could benefit from the fund to the same extent as another. He was surprised at what he regarded as anti-Federal provision in the Bill of levying an import duty on coal coming from Indian States into British India. Government had expressed their anxiety during the discussions on the Constitution Act to abandon all internal levies; but here was an attempt to cut up India into independent economic units. If it was necessary to get through the Bill now the rates should be scaled down to meet immediate requirements and if and when it was found necessary to raise the rates, a Bill might be brought for the purpose.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad dealt with the subject from the point of view of its national importance. Both disasters in coal mines and wastage in coal mines, he declared were of the greatest importance to the country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi dealt mainly and at some length with the question of giving adequate representation to mine labourers in proposed Board to administer the stowing fund. Miners with twenty and twenty-five years of underground experience.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury strongly objected to the manner in which the fund for stowing was to be levied and the manner in which it was proposed to be distributed. He had not concluded when the House adjourned to to-morrow.—A.P.

India's Decision Against Geneva

Reaction In London: "Daily Express" On Question Of Jurisdiction

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Daily Express" writing Editorially on India and the League of Nations exhorts its readers to follow the lead given by the Indian Legislative Assembly in favour of the nation leaving the League says the Editorial note:

"QUESTION OF HIGH POLICY"

The Assembly resolution demanding the withdrawal of India from the League of Nations has not received any special attention in this country, although in some circles there is some perplexity over the step that has been taken and some doubt as to its wisdom and justification at the present time. It is easy to understand why much attention has not been given to the resolution. All informed persons in this country, including, of course, the responsible heads of political parties and of the press are perfectly aware that the resolution has no more than a symbolic value.

Whether India is or is not a member of the League of Nations is a question of high policy, as it was described the other day, and therefore not within the competence of the Indian legislature to decide. This fact is, of course, well-known and so there has been little disposition to attach importance to this somewhat spectacular but not precisely effective or timely gesture on the part of the Opposition members of the Central Legislature.

Only those who are bent upon promoting certain policies of their own and look around for every piece of evidence that seems to lend strength to their case have taken notice of this event. The "Daily Express," for example, which knows as well as any other newspaper in this country that India's relations with the League as well as with the world in general are determined not at Delhi or Simla but in London has nevertheless thought it necessary to devote an editorial paragraph to this subject and to applaud the decision of the Indian legislature as though it were the decision of a democratic and sovereign body.

The Indian Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution in favour of India leaving the League of Nations.

It will lose nothing by doing so. The League has no power, no authority. It has nothing left but a colossal white building by the shores of Lake Geneva, with a colossal staff inside.

Remember we pay part of the bill for it. And now India has cancelled her subscription there will be more money to find.

We have wasted enough on the white elephant already. Why not buy bombers instead?"

SINGAPORE TO HAVE BIG BLACKOUT

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail)

The shrill note of six high-powered squadrons will announce Singapore's first.

The shrill note of six high-powered sirens giving warning of approaching "enemy" air squadrons will announce Singapore's first compulsory blackout to be held in conjunction with combined land, sea and air manoeuvres on the night of March 16 or the early morning of March 17.

Realism will be increased by 500 trained A.R.P. wardens manning their posts.

The blackout will be by command and there will be penalties for non-compliance with the regulations.

So complete are the preparations that hurricane lamps will be used in hospital wards.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE TROOPS MUST BE HOME BY MIDNIGHT

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail).

Singapore's 5,000 troops must be home by midnight in future, instead of 1 a.m. or later. This has been decided by the General Officer Commanding, Major-General W.G.S. Dobbie, who is known as the "Christian general" and who stated recently that he reads the Bible every day.

The reason is believed to be an attempt to reduce the high incidence of venereal disease among members of the garrison here.

Troops whose barracks are nearly 20 miles from the city will have their late passes extended to 1 a. m.—Reuter.

ABOLISH ZEMINDARI SYSTEM

All-India Kisan Committee's Demand

The following are some of the resolutions passed by the All-India Kisan Committee as its meeting on Tuesday:—

Whereas the U. P., Bihar, Andhra and Tamilnad provinces, subject to the Zemindari system have already decided in their provincial political conferences held under the auspices of the Congress in favour of the abolition of the zemindari system, the political conference of the one remaining zemindari province i.e., Bengal has also, by this resolution, demanded the abolition of this vicious system, thereby setting the seal of approval of most of the provinces affected by the zemindari system upon the Kisan demand for the abolition of all kinds of landlordism.

The Committee therefore requests the Congress assembled at Tripuri to declare for the immediate abolition of the zemindari, malguzari, talukdari, zenmi, khoti and other forms of landlordism, not only with a view to relieving the condition of the oppressed Kisans, but also to intensifying the impending fight against Federation and Imperialism.

ESTATES LAND AMENDMENT BILL OF ORISSA

This Committee is shocked at the failure of the British Government to give its assent to the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill of Orissa which was passed more than 14 months ago by the Orissa Assembly and urges the Orissa Ministry to demand that the Bill be forthwith made an Act and appeals to Congress and Kisan organisations in the Province to carry on an intensive propaganda for the immediate passing of the Act.

BIHAR LAND STRUGGLE

This Committee heartily congratulates Pandit Jadunandan Sharma and the Kisans of Reora on their recent victory over their zemindars by dint of the unparalleled peaceful resistance organised by them and their women and children. The Committee urges the Bihar Ministry to release all Kisan prisoners including their leader Jadunandan Sharma immediately from Jail, as their continued incarceration would not only endanger the settlement but also violates the fundamental right of peasants to struggle peacefully for their legitimate demands, the right which has been recognised by the I. N. C.

DAY TO DAY STRUGGLES

The Committee is gratified to find that following the classic example set by the Bihar Kisan Sabha, the Sabhas of Andhra, Bengal, Gujerat, Punjab, C. P., Berar, Malabar and other provinces have begun to initiate day-to-day struggles for possession of lands, withholding or reducing payments of rents, revenues, debts and other charges, abolishing forced labour and redressing other grievances. The Committee trusts that such struggles will soon be extended and intensified in all the provinces and will enable the Sabhas to enroll more members, form volunteer corps and otherwise lay deep the foundations of a powerful movement in the Country.

VICTORY AT RAJKOT

This Committee welcomes the victory of the people of Rajkot in their struggle for democratic rights and responsible Government secured after great suffering and fortitude and expresses profound relief at the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

KISAN MARCH TO TRIPURI

The All-India Kisan Committee greets the Kisan Marchers of Mahakoshal who will arrive at Tripuri on foot on the 9th of March to submit their grievances before the Congress President and Congressmen and wholeheartedly supports their demands for abolition of the Malguzari System, declaration of a Moratorium pending cancellation of System, remission of the Land Revenue in affected areas and all agricultural debts, 50 p.c. reduction of Land Revenue, Canal Rates and other Taxes, total abolition of all Grazing fees, drastic revision of the Annawari such other local demands for giving immediate relief to the peasantry.

PARIS.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber adopted a proposal to open a credit of 151 million francs to relieve an estimated total of 441 thousand Spanish refugees still in France and also ratified the expenditure of 32 million francs already incurred.

A SHORT STORY

Cousin Olive

BY KARL GRAYSON

If it weren't for the fact that Davy's birthday occurred two weeks hence, and his mother had promised him a new pair of ice skates, he might have objected when it was announced that his cousin Olive, whom he had never seen, was arriving with her mother for a fortnight's visit and he was expected to be "nice" to her. The prospect dismayed him, for he knew that those innocent words "be nice" could and would be translated into "constant companionship," "consideration," "abandoning all his plans," "humility."

Davy hated the name "Olive," therefore it was easy for him to conjure a distasteful picture of his cousin. It was equally easy for him to imagine the reputation he'd gain among his playmates when they found him associating with a girl.

Oh, life was hard at this point, but ice skates are ice skates.

Olive and her mother arrived two days later. Olive had golden curls and blue eyes and a warm, friendly smile. The first time she looked at him the picture of distaste which Davy had conjured was dissipated as completely as the first warm sun dissipates the ice on Miller's Pond. Davy's gang had never considered it masculine to associate with members of the opposite sex, but holy smokes, thought Davy, this was because they had never seen a member of the opposite sex who even remotely resembled Olive.

The day after Olive arrived Davy's mother held a party to which most of the neighbourhood children were invited. To Davy's dismay he discovered that the gang members shared his feelings toward Olive. They fought to be near her, to dance with her, to wait on her. Davy was disgusted to realize his gang could display so much interest in a girl. Not only disgusted, but annoyed. And more annoyed still when he saw that Olive liked the attention she was getting. He couldn't understand what a girl like Olive could see in boys like Butch Dixon and Ribby Flake and all the others.

If Davy had continued thinking along his original lines to the effect that Olive was going to be an obstacle in his daily routine these fears would have been allayed the next day. For Olive proved to be an understanding soul. She realized, she said, that boys didn't like to have girls hanging around and for Davy not to think about her because she could entertain herself.

This was disconcerting, and left Davy with no alternative, but to seem appreciative. She had brought a pair of skis with her. She got them out and climbed the hill behind the house and Davy, to whom ski-ing was still a novel sport, was amazed at the exhibition she gave.

Even so, he might have left her alone except for the fact that ten minutes after she had appeared on the hill, Butch and Ribby and three other boys appeared. Resentful, seeing an excuse to play a mild role of hero, Davy mounted the hill and ordered the other boys off, allowing that Olive wanted to be alone. But Olive only smiled warmly. "Oh, no. It's nice to have Butch and Ribby and all the others here," she said. "And you, too, Davy, of course."

During the week that followed Davy found himself battling not for moments to be with the gang alone, but for moments to be with Olive without the gang. He found that he had not only lost interest in things that he had heretofore delighted in doing, but he had lost his appetite and couldn't sleep nights and that mostly he was beset by a burning sensation inside of him which later he came to recognize as jealousy.

And then, on the fourth day of Olive's visit, a terrible, terrible thought occurred to him. He was Olive's cousin! Being her cousin made him ineligible to be her husband. Why did these things have to be? What difference could it make? He had never seen her before. The fact that they were related gave him no sense of possession, nor made him think of her in no less an ardent light.

For two days Davy brooded and suffered and pitied himself and considered running away and becoming a hermit. He could understand now why Olive was interested in Butch and Ribby. She, like him, realized that cousins could never be more than informal and casual.

Three more days passed. Davy was maddened by the sight of Butch and Ribby monopolizing and basking in the warmth of Olive's smile. She seemed to have forgotten Davy. In fact, everyone seemed to have forgotten Davy. He was left to suffer in solitude and he found the task almost unbearable.

On the fourth morning Davy awoke and came down to breakfast to discover two packages at his place at the table. Both were large, though widely different in shape.

His birthday! Davy's heart leaped, and then was quiet. Even birthdays to one in his condition could not allay the pain in his heart. Pretending an eagerness that he did not feel, he opened the first package and a momentary warmth of feeling ran through him at sight of the ice skates that reposed therein.

He managed to put some genuine feeling in his exclamation of delight, then opened the second pacakage. It was long and slim and he knew before he had half the wrapping off that it was a hockey stick. Attached to the handle was a card. Davy blinked at it. The card stated definitely in an unfamiliar and childish hand that the stick was a gift from Cousin Olive.

Davy didn't know until later that Olive had saved from her small personal allowance to buy the stick. He found himself groping for words to express even a fraction of what he felt. Then he blurted: "Gee! If only you wasn't my cousin, Olive!"

Olive's eyes widened. Then her warm smile flashed. "Why, Davy, I'm not! Your mother and mine are just close friends. We call them Auntie and each other cousin, but we're not related at all. I thought you knew!"

Olive stayed four days longer, and during that time Butch and Ribby didn't rate a thing. Davy carried Olive's bag to the railroad station, and when he took her hand to say good-bye he felt all choked up inside. Watching the train pull away through misty eyes, he decided that he guessed he'd be a hermit after all—until next summer when he had promised to visit Olive during vacation.

(Copyright).

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Got "Tom Mixed" Up With Himself By BUD FISHER

GIT 'EM UP, PARDNER!
GIT 'EM UP!
WHAT ARE YOU DOIN'?
OH, I GOT A PART IN THE MOVIES! I'M JUST SEEIN' IF I CAN BEAT MYSELF TO THE DRAW!
STICK 'EM UP!
2-14
Fisher

Trial Of Strength In Subjects Committee

Amendments Galore To Pant's Resolution

ROY SEES IN IT CENSURE OF BOSE

Strong Speeches By Rajaji And Satyamurti: Final Voting To-day

(A. P. And U. P. Congress Special Service.)

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 9.

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MET TO-DAY IN A TENSE ATMOSPHERE. THE INFLUX OF VISITORS INCREASED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE ENCLOSURES HAD TO BE EXTENDED. AND ONCE OR TWICE THERE WAS A 'MELEE.' THE CONGRESS LEADERS ARRIVED PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P.M. AND HAD TALKS WITH THE MEMBERS

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived a little late. Talks of settlement did not materialise. Out of 416 members of the A.I.C.C. admission cards for 371 were issued till the time the Subjects Committee met.

The proceedings of the Subjects Committee commenced at 3-45 p.m. At the cutset Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to all to speak with moderation and restraint so that the proceedings might be conducted in an atmosphere of peace and calm.

The Congress President arrived again to-day in an ambulance and was brought on a stretcher to the Subjects Committee pandal. Brisk canvassing was in evidence inside and outside the pandal.

M. N. ROY'S AMENDMENT

Mr. M. N. Roy then moved his amendment, which while retaining the first two paragraphs of Pt. Pant's resolution seeks the substitution of the rest of resolution by the following.—

"This Congress is of opinion that its policy should always be determined by the sole purpose of attaining complete independence as defined by the Faizpur resolution. IT IS FURTHER OF THE OPINION THAT THE POLICY CANNOT BE FIXED DEFINITELY ONCE FOR ALL, AND THAT IT SHOULD CHANGE ACCORDING TO CHANGING CONDITIONS."

CONGRESS POLICY MUST CHANGE

Commending his amendment to the acceptance of the House Mr. Roy said his amendment was intended to clarify the position. Mr Roy maintained that by the re-election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, no confusion regarding the policy of the Congress had been created. After the election, the statements issued had made it clear that no question of policy was involved in the Presidential election. "I fail to see", Mr. Roy said, "why this assertion of change in policy has been made in this resolution. A policy is a thing that must often change, and it cannot be determined or guided by programmes."

Mr. Roy did not see anything wrong in the election of Mr. Subhas Bose. Both sides had placed their view-points before the delegates, and Mr. Bose was elected by the majority. This was a normal thing in the life of a democratic organisation. There was nothing to be afraid of or alarmed. And he personally did not know why so much alarm had been created.

VOTE OF CENSURE

Mr. Roy added he personally regarded Pt. Pant's resolution as a vote of censure on the President and also on the majority of the voters who had voted for the re-election of Mr. Bose. He referred to the statement issued by the members of the Working Committee stating "that the re-election of Mr. Bose was a danger to the country".

Mr. Roy demanded that the charges, if any, against Mr Bose should have been placed before the Congress. He had only just been elected and had no opportunity given to him to function.

Mr. Roy referred to the alleged canvassing by members for this resolution who, he said, raised the slogan "a vote for the resolution is a vote for democracy. (Shouts of "No, no"). He also failed to understand why Mahatma Gandhi should think Mr. Bose's victory was his defeat

BOSE EXPLAINS

After Mr. M. N. Roy spoke on his amendment to Pandit Pant's resolution. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, made a statement before the House "to help discussion and clear one or two things".

The following is the full text of the statement which Mr. Subhas Bose made on Pt. Pant's resolution:—

Firstly I have received such large number of amendments that I am afraid if all amendments are to be moved and discussed, it will take such long time—there must be time for general discussions—that other work will be held up. So I will appeal to the movers of the amendments to withdraw as many amendments as possible to help the work of the Subjects Committee, so that discussions may be concentrated on as few amendments as possible.

"There is another matter to which I should like to refer with a view to holding general discussions

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the sentence in the second paragraph of the resolution which "deplores that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members". I do not know what exactly is the implication of this. But if the mover of the amendment has in his mind an idea that I have cast aspersions against members of the Working Committee, I repeat what I said in my recent statement to which I draw attention. There I have made it clear that I have not meant any aspersions against any members of the Working Committee. I had never doubted their 'bona fides'.

"So far as my recollection goes, till the last meeting of the Working Committee, that is at Bardoli, work has been carried on as smoothly as humanly possible and with utmost cordiality. So I mention this with an idea that perhaps it may help the proceedings of the Subjects Committee."

COMMUNIST ATTITUDE

Mr. Bharadwaj, a Communist leader from Cawnpore, moved a second amendment suggesting the deletion of the portion in the last para reading "and requests the President to nominate the Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji."

The mover declared that they had all looked to Tripuri for a solution of the tangle that had recently appeared in the Congress policy. Leftists, including Socialists and "Communists" had often been charged with irresponsibility, but the manner in which the Leftists had conducted themselves and the earnest efforts made by them to patch up the differences between the Right and Left should convince everyone of their sense of responsibility. The speaker complained that Pt. Pant's speech yesterday was in conflict with the spirit of the resolution. He asserted that Leftists wanted to retain Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

He concluded: "We want Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, but at the same time we are not prepared to say that we have no confidence in Mr. Bose."

PATWARDHAN'S APPEAL

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan moving the third amendment recommending deletion of the portion in the resolution deploring "casting aspersions, etc." said that the resolution before the House represented strong opinion in the country and the Congress. He maintained that they could not at this stage allow their differences to degenerate in a manner beneficial to British imperialism. He hoped that the House would accept his appeal for unity. He declared that there was no question of lack of confidence in the last Working Committee. If there was any doubt on this point the President's statement had cleared it. Now that the position had been cleared he appealed to the mover to accept his amendment.

Mr. Patwardhan concluded: "I have my own differences with the members of the Working Committee. I have fought them, and I will fight them again in regard to the programme and policy of the Congress; but in spite of this we are all one, and we are confident that we can safely leave the interests of the country in their hands."

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the fourth amendment seeking to delete the following words in the last sentence "in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji" and substitute the following in place of those words "in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi."

NARIMAN WANTS DEMOCRACY

Mr. Nariman said that the resolution reduced the President to a figurehead and made him take his orders from one who was not even a four anna member of the Congress. He made this assertion because he felt convinced that the Congress was greater than Mahatma Gandhi.

He held that this year the Congress President had been elected democratically for the first time, and therefore, he should be given a chance till he had proved by his action to be unworthy of confidence. Mr. Nariman in conclusion emphasised that his amendment sought nothing more than acceptance of really democratic methods

END BICKERINGS

Mr. Bishambar Dyal Tripathi moved a fifth amendment seeking to delete the portion in the resolution relating to aspersions and aimed to change the last paragraph so as to state merely that it was essential that the country should retain the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The mover held that if a calm atmosphere was to be maintained the portion in the resolution objected to by him must be deleted. Otherwise, bickerings and suspicions were bound to continue. He added that it was possible that during the Presidential election contest, things had been said which could really have been avoided, but it was not proper that they should take this matter up again in the form of a resolution, especially after the statement of Mr. Bose made to-day. The Speaker was sure that Mahatma Gandhi himself would not like that the Congress President should nominate his Working Committee at his dictation.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENTS

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, leader of the All-India Congress Socialist Party moved an amendment on behalf of his party to the last paragraph. His amendment sought to make the last paragraph read as follows:

"In view of the critical situation that may develop during the coming year and for which we have to prepare the country and in view of the fact that the co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi is essential in order to lead the Congress and the country to victory. During such a crisis, the Committee regards it as imperative that the Congress Executive should command his implicit confidence and requests the President to nominate the Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji."

PREPARE FOR CRISIS

The mover said that speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, he admitted that the Party had its differences with Gandhiji. "We have not made it a secret from him. Whenever it became necessary, we have expressed our differences. In spite of it, we have stated in this amendment that the leadership and guidance of Gandhiji are necessary.

"Some may express surprise as to why we, who have differences with Gandhiji, should have moved this amendment. But differences should not mean that we should be far away from Mahatma Gandhi. We, Congress Socialists, have always worked and convinced the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi of the efficacy of our programme and policy and Gandhiji has always taken into account the views of different groups within the Congress.

"The Congress Socialist party is as anxious as ever to maintain an united front in the country and Mahatma Gandhi has approved of it. We are sure that a crisis will develop very soon. This fact is admitted even in the resolutions moved. A crisis may come possibly within a year. We should, therefore, prepare the country to face the coming crisis."

VERBAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Tirumalrao (Andhra) moved certain verbal amendments necessitated by the fact that the resolution as drafted was intended to be moved before the All-India Congress Committee and not before the Subjects Committee. His amendments also included the substitution of the word "nominate" in the last sentence of the resolution by the word "appoint" which he said was the language used in the Congress constitution with reference to the formation of the Working Committee.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavasheer moved two amendments, one seeking the deletion of the portion relating to" "aspersions" and the other substituting the following in place of the last paragraph "in view of the critical situation that may arise during coming year Mahatma Gandhi's leadership is necessary in the future as it has been in the past."

With the President's permission Sardul Singh asked Pt. Pant whether in view of the President's statement Pt. Pant proposed to delete the portion relating to aspersions. A reply to this question he said would clarify the situation and help to create a proper atmosphere for the debate.

PANT'S STAND.

Pt. Pant rising amidst cheers declared that after the statement of the President, several amendments had been moved and they were before the House. Whether the amendments should be accepted or not was not in his hands, but in the hands of the House. When it became necessary for him to say anything on the President's statement he would certainly do so. For the present he would prefer to hear the speeches and the interpretations members were putting on the President's statement. After all, many of the speakers had mentioned in the course of their speeches that aspersions might have been cast in the heat of the Presidential election contest. (Laughter)

"VINDICTIVENESS."

Mr. Sardul Singh continuing referred to the statement made by the members of the Working Committee on eve of the Presidential election, opposing Mr. Bose's candidature. He said that the meaning of Mr. Bose's election was certainly not that they had no-confidence in the members of the Working Committee, but all the same the election somehow seemed to have created such doubts.

It was, therefore, only right and proper to clear this position by affirming their confidence in the members of the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi, but they were not prepared to pass a "no-confidence" vote in Mr. Bose, whom they had elected. He felt that after Mr. Bose's statement insistence on the passage of the resolution as it stood would only mean vindictiveness.

"SOLE DICTATOR."

Proceeding Sardar Sardul Singh said: "Mr. Bose cannot find a better set of men than Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the Working Committee." (Cheers). The speaker disagreed with the method of approach by the leaders. He thought that they were doing things in their own way under cover of Mahatma Gandhi. He claimed to be a Socialist, but he had no objection to passing a resolution appointing Mahatma Gandhi as the sole dictator of the country, because the best of Government was the one in which a benevolent autocracy obtains.

"TRUE INTERPRETER."

Lala Dunichand sought by another amendment to include the following: "Mahatma Gandhi as the true interpreter of the Congress policy" in the place of "Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress."

In his opinion, Mahatma Gandhi needed no certificate from the All-India Congress Committee as was sought to be made out in the resolution. At the same time, he could not be a party to any resolution, which lowered the prestige, and status of the Congress President.

SAXENA QUOTES JAWAHAR.

Mr. Shibanlal Saxena moved another amendment seeking to include the following word "base" before the word "aspersions" in the resolution. The mover said that it enhanced the status of the man if he admitted his mistake. That aspersions have been cast was evident from the statement of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who regretted that charges had been levelled against his colleagues on the Working Committee by Mr. Bose. According to Pt. Nehru, suspicions had been created in the public mind that some members of the Working Committee were involved. He asserted that the statement made by Mr. Bose this evening was not adequate and therefore, he had to move his amendment.

Mr. Nuruddin Behari (Delhi) moved yet another amendment which instead of the original resolution wanted a declaration that the Congress was a democratic institution and was not a tool of any one person. Mr. Bahari maintained that Pt. Pant's yesterday's speech was poisonous, and hypocritical. While he agreed that Gandhiji was the father of the Congress, he held that even a father had to accept the advice of his grown up children. Democracy demanded that guidance must come from below.

Mr. Gaurishanker Misra of Allahabad moved another amendment wanting to make series of verbal changes. By another amendment he sought the deletion of the words "the Committee expresses its confidence in the work of the Working Committee which functioned during last year etc." and to substitute "This Congress expresses its confidence in the thirteen outgoing members of the Working Committee," and to insert the words "deplores that any hearsay aspersions etc." instead of "mere aspersions."

The House then adjourned for tea, all amendments having been moved.

On resumption after tea, general discussion on the resolution and amendments commenced. Maulana Hussain Ahmed pleaded for reconciliation. He said that the country and the world were passing through critical times and the might of their common enemy, namely, the British imperialism, was well-known to everyone. Their fight could be carried on successfully through unity alone. He appealed to the House to come to an amicable settlement on the resolution.

SATYAMURTI DEMANDS APOLOGY.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, in a fighting speech, asked the House to reject all amendments and pass the resolution as moved by Pandit Pant. He said that the amendments could be classed into two groups. The first group demanded the deletion of the portion relating to "aspersions" and the second group related to asking the President to nominate the members of the Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. He thought that all other amendments were comparatively of minor importance.

With regard to the first group of amendments he said that the President's technical answer that no aspersion had been cast on any member of the Working Committee would not satisfy the House. "I am sure I express the feeling of all delegates when I say that we do not want. (Cries of "No, no") any aspersions against any member of the Committee by anyone.

Mr. Satyamurti maintained that the Congress should do its bare duty by placing on record its sorrow at the fact that aspersions should have been cast on any member of the Working Committee. "I ask you, delegates, to place your hands on your hearts and say whether you are not sorry for the aspersions. Speaking for myself, I should have demanded an apology", declared Mr. Satyamurti.

NO REFLECTION ON PRESIDENT

Dealing with the second group of amendments, Mr. Satyamurti said that every speaker preceding him had expressed respect and reverence for Mahatma Gandhi. But a mere expression of respect and reverence would be meaningless if they did not accept Mahatma Gandhi's advice and lead. Mr. Nariman was prepared to accept the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, but he was not prepared to entrust Mahatma Gandhi with the task of advising the Congress President in nominating the members of his Working Committee. This appeared curious. Mr. Satyamurti said: "I want Mahatma Gandhi to continue to be the friend, philosopher and guide of the Congress. In 1929, when Civil Disobedience movement was decided upon, Mahatma Gandhi was made the sole dictator of the Congress. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President then. Did this mean any reflection on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru?"

MAJORITY'S RIGHT

Mr. Roy, he continued, had attempted, to make out that no policy was involved in the Presidential election but he would remind him of the statement made by Mr. Subhas Bose on the eve of the election in which he emphatically declared that if any other Leftist was put up for Presidential election, he would withdraw in his favour. He had also suggested the name of Acharya Narendra Deo. Was this not an enunciation of policy? Mr. Roy had also made it appear that this resolution was a vote of censure on the majority of delegates who voted for Mr. Bose's re-election as President. This was a confusion of thought. "If this resolution is passed and I hope it will be passed by a majority, then the majority will assert itself again and who can dare to say that the majority cannot unsay what it once said and it cannot undo what it did, hence the resolution is quite in order."

An attempt had also been made to make it appear that if the resolution was passed, it would amount to a censure on the President. In his opinion it was not because "we give him power to nominate members of his Working Committee, the only condition being that it should be in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. If the President thinks that he would be unworthy of his position, if he nominates the members of his Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, those of us who offer our co-operation to him will not be in a position to do so."

REPLY TO NARIMAN

Mr. Nariman had stated, continued Mr. Satyamurti that after twenty years in the history of the Congress for once democracy had asserted itself. Did he mean to suggest that all previous Presidents like Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad were elected by a minority and not by a majority? Did not democracy function then? Mr. Nariman had again tried to make out that the Congress President, if the present resolution was passed, would become a mere figurehead, but he (speaker) would say that in no organisations could any man or woman be made a mere figurehead. After all the lion was the king of the beasts in the forest not because it was elected so by the beasts, but because it was a lion. "Wherever Rama is, that becomes Ayodhya. Therefore, I submit that if a person is a real leader of men, he can never be a figurehead. I therefore, maintain that by passing this resolution we do not make the President a figurehead at all."

DIRECTOR NOT DICTATOR

Replying to the charge that the resolution attempted to make Gandhiji a dictator, Mr. Satyamurti said that he never liked the use of the ugly word "dictator" because it was connected with Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini. He would call him a director and not dictator. There was no harm in accepting the advice of Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the nomination of the Working Committee. If Mr. Bose accepted Gandhiji's advice, he would have a better Committee than would be the case otherwise.

"SINISTER" MOTIVE

Mr. Dutt Mazumdar, in a fiery speech, characterised the resolution as "sinister in its motives". He deplored that the time of the members was being wasted over a discussion of this kind, which should not have found any place in their proceedings.

After scrutinising the resolution Mr. Dutt Mazumdar pointed out that it attempted in effect to reverse a democratic decision it was a rebellion against democracy and must be opposed by all lovers of democracy and freedom. He deplored that instead of putting their "revered heads together, our respected leaders were quarrelling on small issues forgetting bigger issues". The real intention of the resolution, Mr. Majumdar declared, was being hidden behind the great figure of Mahatma Gandhi. The resolution was the greatest offence against truth and non-violence, as it sought to hide its purpose behind a smoke screen. The question of the impending fight had been relegated to the background.

"STING IN TAIL"

Mr. Mazumdar remarked: "The sting of resolution is in its tail". He said that it was clearly an attempt to bind the President hand and foot. If a fight should come on, it would be the President's head before everyone else that should face the offence of the enemy and they were asked now to relegate the President to the status of a figurehead. He appealed to the leaders to put their heads together and come to a settlement.

LOHIA'S SPEECH

Dr Lohia said that Pandit Pant's resolution was necessary to prove that different sections were agreed about the working policy so far pursued and that there was no idea of breaking away from that. It would be foolish to raise any party question of a time when they were on the point of starting a fight and it was also necessary to assure Mahatmaji of their confidence in Mahatmaji's policy and programme. Appealing for Mahatma's leadership, Dr. Lohia affirmed that Gandhiji's fundamental principles were the property of not any particular section but of the whole world.

Mr. Manzar Ali Soktha supported the resolution. He said that

(Continued on page 12, column 1.)

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TOOTH PASTE
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Without scratching the delicate enamel Odol Toothpaste thoroughly cleans, polishes and whitens the teeth. Prevents decay and strengthens the gums. O.T.7

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For months now the recommendation that has passed from lip to lip has always been the same—Fynnon Salt, Nature's Salt of the Earth, for Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica and kindred ills.

Fynnon Salt reproduces the medicinal benefit of the precious Spa mineral waters that have gained world fame for their curative and cleansing properties. There is nothing like them for reducing the accumulation of acid deposits in the liver and kidneys, reducing fatty formations, and giving the various organs more play to carry out their important functions.

Half a teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in water is as good for Rheumatism as three glasses of Mineral Spring Water. Think what this means to you—spa treatment in your own home for a mere trifle. Take a small dose of Fynnon Salt each morning before breakfast, and before many days you will be wondering where your Rheumatism has gone, and why you look and feel so youthfully alive. It's pleasant to take too. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to:—J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. XF 619

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Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mrs. Safia Khan having tea after the A. I. C. C. meeting on Wednesday.

"Tube Well Development Scheme"

Improvement Of Agriculture In United Provinces

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BAREILLY, (By Mail).

The initiation of a big Co-operative Cattle Farm run on Co-operative principles is a notable achievement of the State Tube well development scheme which has been functioning in the United Provinces for some time. The main idea behind the scheme was the improvement of general agriculture specially sugar-cane in the tracts covered by the state tube wells. The headquarters of the State tube well-developm ent originally was in Meerut, the controlling authority being vested to the State Tube Well Development Officer.

SEED STORES

Enormous blocks of wheat have been sown with a view to safeguard the return of first class and for the Rural development seed stores in the circles. Another distinct feature of the work of this section are the Co-operative Seed stores and all of them running, it is understood, profitably, deal with very large quantities of seed and therefore without any expense to the Government as subsidiary agents in the good work of the agriculture department towards covering very large areas in the province with first class seeds of the improved crops.

The management of the Farm is being exercised by a Board consisting of Sarpanchaes of 5 Seed Stores societies and this Board will elect one among its members to manage the farm under the joint directions of the Board and the agriculture department.

It is understood that the farm would be visited shortly by Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Development to the U. P. Government. The Hon Premier, Pandit G. B. Pant is also taking interest in the various schemes afoot here and other parts of the Circle so far as the agricultural development is concerned.

SPORTS CELEBRATIONS

The Annual Sports day celebrations which mark the termination of all extra-cidcular activities of the year of the Islamia High School, Bareilly, was held here before a large gathering.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

A very successful two day session of the Second Aonla Tehsil Political Conference which was held at Bhamora concluded. Mrs. Durga Chatterjee presided over the Conference which was attended by a large number of Congressmen while nearly ten thousand Kisan were present there.

The President Mrs. Durga Chatterjee seated in a bullock cart drawn by bulls, and led by a volunteer with the National flag on a horseback went round Bhamora and passed through seven gates erected for the occasion, in a long procession, which terminated at the Pandal decorated suitably.

Speaking for 45 minutes Mrs. Durga Chatterjee made a survey of the Indian masses as found in India and detailed to the Kisans the achievements of the Congress which had become such a power in about 50 years of its existence. She also dwelt at length on the good work done by the Congress Ministers so far. The various obstacles that held them back from getting Purna Swaraj was also pointed out by the speaker and was grateful to the Kisans who were the backbone of the nation in its fight for the freedom.

The present communal atmosphere as it existed some provinces was adversely commented by the speaker and exhorted all to make a united front at this juncture and should not be victim of the external influences.

A resolution moved by Thakur Pirthiraj Singh, M.L.A., congratulated Shri Subhas Bose on his re-election, as President of the Indian National Congress.

Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai on arrival was given an ovation. Addressing for about 35 minutes he at length discussed the various provinces of the Tenancy Bill which he said was shortly going to be enacted for them.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT VAN

The U. P. Government Rural Development Van is touring the Rural development centres of Bareilly District since February 21, 1939, and have so far visited Bilwa, Bijuria, Deochara, Bhandaulya, Pachomi and Harela. The Divisional Superintendent, Rural Development, Rohilkhand Division, and the Road Inspector, Bareilly remained all along with it. Mr. Birjmohan Lal Shastri, Chairman, Rural Development Association, Bareilly, also went to Deochara. The van was everywhere welcomed very enthusiastically by the villagers. Hundreds of persons assembled to hear the gramophone records and to see the cinema films. Besides these shows all the persons accompanying the van gave lectures on almost all the topics connected with the Rural Development, especially on the subject of education, health, agriculture, sanitation, cottage industries and cattle welfare. The villagers gave very patient hearing at every place irrespective of the fact whether the night was cold or late. A very satisfactory feature of the show was the interest taken by the village women who assembled in large numbers in each centre and took keen interest throughout the visit of the van.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The Bareilly College was of 101 summers having been found in 1937 and rendered useful service to the cause of the education said Mr. A. C. Dutt, Principal, Bareilly College, while requesting Lt.-Col. R. S. Weir, Director of Education, U. P. Government to give away the prizes. The Principal who presented the annual report narrated at length the various activities as found and patronised in the College.

After this the Director gave away the prizes to the various students and then addressed the gathering.

He said that he was glad that the Bareilly College had won during the last three years the St. John Ambulance Challenge Shield. It was indeed a thing to be proud of that the College had such a good trained band of Ambulance officer and students. He further said that it was not correct to concentrate on places like Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad and neglect the outlying districts which were doing such an amount of good work. He also recalled that the College very usefully participated in the Literacy Day celebrations of the U. P. Government. He announced that he would try his best to extend help to the Bareilly College financially and also consider for some concessions for the Intermediate students if he was addressed to officially. He also admitted his partiality to Bareilly Division which he said was the best in the United Provinces.

Where Fish Climb Trees

Unique Sight On Mangrove Islands

BRISBANE, (By Mail).

Stories of a curious fish which is adapted for land life and enjoys climbing trees, are told by the naturalist Mr. Ewen Paterson, who has just returned from a visit to the uninhabited mangrove islands off the northern coast of Queensland.

This creature, he says, spends most of its time out of water; in fact, if kept under water for a long period, it will actually drown! It delights in climbing into the lower branches and roots of the mangroves upon which it basks sometimes for long periods. The fish's hand-like breast fins are assisted, in climbing, by a rounded sucking disc, while it can live out of water because the cavity which contains its gills is exceptionally large; the extra space is filled with air and acts as a primitive lung. The tail also is an organ of respiration and the creatures enjoy sitting on the mud with only the tips of their tails in water. Oxygen is taken into the blood through these tips.

When seen under water, the mangrove-fish looks much like any other fish but close up is more like a miniature seal. The outstanding feature is the large black bulbous eyes placed close together at the top of the head enabling the fish to see all round it. These eyes stand out so far from the head that the fish seems to be in a perpetual state of astonishment. It can retract or protrude them at will.

When walking about the mud, it moves with short, jerky steps, progressing forward for about two inches with each step. But at the approach of a human being or other enemy, it shows that it can make amazing leaps. It simply curls its tail sideways and forward, and then straightens it out again with a sharp flick that carries its body forward for three or four feet! In this remarkable manner, the mud-skipper hope and leaps frantically towards the nearest water.—Austral News.

INTERNATIONAL SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP

England Beat America By Five Matches To Nil

LONDON, March 9.

In the International Squash Rackets played at Queens' Club, for the Wolfenoel Cup, Great Britain beat the United States, the holders, by 5 matches to nil.

In the Top Match the British Champion, Miss Margot Lumb beat the American Champion Miss Anne Page 9—1, 9—1, 9—0.

This is Britain's fourth win since the inception of the matches in 1933.—Reuter.

CANADIAN'S WORLD TOUR ON CYCLE & BY HITCH-HIKING

Having cycled and hitch-hiked his way over most of Europe and Africa, Douglas M. Carr, a 23-year-old Canadian, arrived in India on April 28. He left his home, Ingersoll, Ontario, for a short stay in England on account of his ill-health, but one thing led to another and the short visit became a twenty-two months adventurous tour over Europe and Africa which he now intends to make the complete world tour.

The floods in his home town made him arrive in England too late for the coronation so he went to Paris for the exhibition and from there he took his cycle over Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

From Italy he crossed over to Tunis. The journey across Africa was packed with thrills. In Cairo he witnessed the wedding of King Farouk; near Lybia he spent the night in an oasis with a detachment of the foreign legion; He lived for days on nothing but a thick African porridge and honey and cycled through a belt of tsetse flies, finally arriving in Cape Town. Carr covered the 1,300 miles distants between Cape Town and Durban in 13 days having got 37 lifts by hitch-hiking.

From Durban, Carr went to the Phillipine islands on a tramp ship arriving on January 2 and after a pleasant and esoteric trip, he took the same ship to Saigon and went from there by bus to Angkor, Siam, Bangkok and Singapore.

From Singapore Carr crossed over to Colombo and is now in India where he proposes to stay for about a month seeing Kashmir, Agra, Calcutta, and Darjeeling. He will then go to Baghdad, Damascas, Odessa, and Moscow.

The Arab Delegates to the Palestine Conference in London saw Britain's latest types of fighting and bombing aeroplanes and civil aircrafts when they visited Northolt Aerodrome, Middlesex. Emir Faisal of Saudi-Arabia and party are seen returning after inspecting an air-liner of the "Albatross" type, which can travel at 240 miles an hour and is the fastest in service in Europe.

Motoring & Aviation

Gliding In India

Expert Arriving To Train Youths In This Country

Mr. K. K. Malaviya, M.L.A., writes from Delhi:—

Friends would be glad to learn that I have succeeded in completing all arrangements for bringing out an Expert from London. The Expert who is ready to sail for India, is a qualified Engineer, an expert Glider-Pilot a designer of the Patterns of Gliders and an experienced Manufacturer of Gliders and Sailplanes. He is bringing out

Seth Lakhmichand Issardas, President, Karachi Aero Club and one of the leading personalities of Karachi, who died recently at a young age. Seth Lakhmichand was a keen flying enthusiast.

his own two-seated Sailplane built by himself. He also holds a Licence from the British Government for manufacturing Gliders and Sailplanes.

The Expert has undertaken to train our youths in Gliding and Soaring as also in the manufacture of Gliders and Sailplanes. I am arranging to have the first demonstration of Gliding and Soaring in Delhi by the third week of March.

I have received hundreds of applications from our youths in all parts of the country for admission to our training centre. As it is not possible for me to write to all of them individually, I request through the Press those who are in earnest, to remit at once Rs. 15 as their subscription for the year 1939 in order that they may become qualified for selection for training purposes. It must be borne in mind that those who are selected for training will have to make their own arrangements for lodging and boarding during their period of training at the Training Centre.

I earnestly request the Youth of India to send me their subscription of Rs. 15 without fail this week. I have to remit money telegraphically as soon as possible and the subscription would be a great help. Those whose subscriptions are not received now, will have very little chance of being selected for training this year.

INTRODUCING "MERCURY 8"

Ford Announces A New Model

The newest car in motordom—the "Mercury 8"—is announced by the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, as its representative in the lower medium-price field. It fills a place in the Ford-Lincoln line between the DeLuxe Ford V-8 and the Lincoln-Zephyr.

The "Mercury 8" is a "big" car in every sense of the word. It measures more than 16 feet bumper to bumper. Its spring-base is 127 inches. It is a powerful car, able to crawl smoothly or accelerate quickly in traffic, and with high road speed when desired. It is powered with a V-type 8-cylinder engine. It is also an easy car to handle. Hydraulic brakes enable the driver to slow down or stop quickly with light pedal pressure.

In its modern streamlined styling, the "Mercury 8" bears a family resemblance to the Lincoln-Zephyr. Despite this resemblance the new car has a distinct styling of its own, both in flowing body contours and in interior appointments.

All bodies are extra wide, seating three persons comfortably in both front and rear seats. The belt and cowl lines are low, giving driver and passengers wide visibility. Running boards are narrow and the bodies are widest at seat level. As a result of able designing, the unusual roominess of the bodies and the large luggage space at the rear are both achieved without excessive overhang.

A notable characteristic of the "Mercury 8" is the quietness of the interiors. With the windows closed passengers may converse without raising their voices even when the car is travelling 70 miles an hour or more. This effective sound insulation was achieved as a result of many months' tests on the road and in the laboratory.

NEXT P. E. N. CONGRESS

Plans for next year's International Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs of distinguished writers, which will meet for about a week in Mysore City on the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, were discussed at the annual general meeting of the India Centre of the P. E. N. Dewan Bahadur K. N. Jhaveri presided on Wednesday.

The meeting was attended among others by Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi of the "Bombay Chronicle", and Prof. Indra Vedawachaspati of the "Navrashtra".

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, Principal A. A. A. Fyzee and Messrs R. P. Masani, S. A. Brelvi and N. K. Bhagwat were unanimously re-elected to the Managing Committee.

The meeting passed a resolution congratulating Mr. R. P. Masani on his election as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.—United Press.

Mrs. Parvati, wife of Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Manager, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, who was with her sons at Ajmer ailing for some time, died there on March 2nd instant. The dead body was taken to Pushkar and cremated there.

"What do you advise to build up his Health and Strength?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

During convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for healing and strengthening the weakened system. After influenza, pleurisy, bronchitis, or any illness affecting the chest or lungs, there is nothing that will so surely soothe the diseased lung tissue, give tone and vitality to all the bodily functions, and build up the general health and well-being.

In catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels and in nervous 'run-down' conditions, it is equally efficacious. It soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over 40 years, and extensively used in hospitals throughout the country, Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

"Frequently prescribe Angier's"

A Doctor writes: "In great appreciation of Angier's I wish to state that I have derived decided benefit from your preparation, not only with regard to a persistent laryngeal cough, but also gastro-intestinal trouble, and general malaise, etc. I have frequently prescribed it for cases of debility, bronchitis, etc., and have not found one but which has done well with it." (Sgd.)——, M.B. Ch.B.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH THE SAFE WAY

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(or Tek Junior for Children) Sterilised, in sealed contains —6 colours.—

ALSO:—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Cuto-Gyneal and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

If Palestine Conference Fails

Britain Will Give Decision On Own Authority

LONDON, March 8.

In connection with the authoritative announcement that British Government are considering definite proposals on the Palestine question which will be submitted to the Arab and Jewish delegates early next week, it is understood that British Government put forward certain suggestions ten days ago and now have a clear idea of the reception of it by the Arab and Jewish delegates.

Although still there are some details to be further considered, it is thought that British Government are now in a position to work out what might be considered a possible settlement.

The rest of this week will be devoted to considering what are described as "the final British proposals for an all-round agreement on the Palestine quetion."

British Government still do not regard the position as hopeless and the Conference will be continued into the next week to see whether British proposals can lead to a settlement. If the proposals do not then give a basis for agreement, it is stated that British Government will announce their policy on their own reponsibility.—Reuter.

DAY-TIME CURFEW IN JAFFA

JERUSALEM, March 8.

As the result of renewed outrages in Jaffa daytime curfew has been proclaimed.

The outrages include an Arab orange exporter being shot and wounded while walking in the street and another Arab being seriously wounded during shooting in the market place.

An Arab labourer and his wife were shot dead in Haifa.

Two Jewish supernumerary constables were killed and two wounded in the evening on the eastern plain of Esdraelon.—Reuter.

"DIES NON" FOR PALESTINE TALKS

LONDON March 8.

To-day was virtully a "dies non" for Palestine talk, but it is understood that Mr. MacDonald saw some Arab delegates this afternoon. The British proposals are expected to be submitted to both sides to-morrow.

Mr. Ali Maher, who had arranged to leave by air on Saturday, is understood to have postponed his departure.

PRIVATE TALKS

Messrs Ali Maher, Fuadhamza and Taufiq Suwedi are having a private meeting with Mr. MacDonald this afternoon. Arab circles consider that last night's tri-partite meeting, though completely inconclusive, showed a slightly greater readiness on the part of Jewish delegates to appreciate the Arab viewpoint. It is thought probable that another similar meeting may be arranged shortly. It is expected that a meeting of the full Arab delegation with the British will be held to-morrow.—Reuter

Jew Delegates Leave For America

LONDON March 8.

The remaining American members of the Jewish delegation to the Palestine Conference, Mr. Louis Lipsky and Mr. Robert Zold after consulting the Jewish Agency Executive left for New York. According to Palestine Correspondence Bureau, which understands that they have been recalled by the American organisation, which they represent.

Mrs. Rose Jacobs, an American member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, remains in London pending further developments.—Reuter

"MURDERED IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT"

Four Suspects Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, March 9.

An official report received here last night from Rendal a Kolhapur village says that one Anna Saheb Patil was hacked to death in broad daylight by some six persons who had a grudge against the deceased who was 30 years old.

He was sitting near the village 'Talim' in the evening when suddenly some fellows with axes in hand attacked and killed him in the presence of other villagers.

The police have arrested four persons.

Three hundred Vishalgad Jahagir farmers from Mahagaon have come here to demand land revenue cut from the Chief Saheb who will give his reply this afternoon.

SPANISH REFUGEES PROBLEM

Soviet Unwilling To Receive Any Refugees

PARIS, March 8.

M. Bonnet addressing the Finance Committee of the Chamber on the difficulties of getting the other powers to take some Spanish refugees off France's hands said that the United States had limited the number. She was willing to receive 2,252 yearly, certain states in South America were willing to admit only catholics or Basques as farmers while Mexico was putting difficulties in the way of receiving any. Soviet, Russia was unwilling to receive any although giving financial aid. Britain was willing to take some when private organisations were ready but reserved their right to examine each case individually.

He estimated that of 2,30,000 soldiers, 40,000 male civilians of military age, 171,000 women, children and old men about 40,000 were unable to return to Spain at present.—Reuter

REBELS BLOCKADE REPUBLICAN COAST LINE

BURGOS, March 8.

The whole of the Mediterranean coast between Sagunto and Adra comprising of all the Republican coastline is closed to navigation within the Spanish territorial waters, states a communique issued by the nationalit admiralty headquarters.

It adds that any ship entering the three-mile limit without authorisation of the Admiral-in-Chief of the blockade forces will be seized.—Reuter.

A communique warns that all ships that are between the Torrelamesa Lighthouse and Capepalos are submarines with orders to sink any ship of whatever nationality that may attempt to approach within the territorial limit.

It adds that this submarine blockade includes coastal waters off Cartagena.

The general blockade becomes effective immediately and ships making for Republican ports are invited to change their direction and to make for nationalist ports.

MADRID STILL IN CONFUSION

PARIS, March 8.

Madrid is still in a state of confusion according to dispatches reaching here to-night.

It is stated that shooting continues and in some districts tanks are patrolling the streets.—Reuter.

Britain And Spanish Armistice

LONDON, March 8.

The British Government have made no representations to the Spanish authorities concerned in favour of an armistice, declared Mr. Butler replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon. He added that the Government were watching the situation but did not consider it advisable at present to take the responsibility of sponsoring any particular terms of settlement.—Reuter.

Trouble In Republican Spain

BURGOS, March 8.

Risings against Gen. Miaja's Junta have occurred in Murcia, Guadalajara and Almeria as well as in Madrid, according to information available here.

People fleeing from Madrid state that even there the rebels are still active. It is also stated that disorders continue in Cartagena. The Madrid wireless station is constantly broadcasting assurances that the Junta is maintaining order throughout Republican territory and appeals for a short period of tranquillity to enable them to obtain an honourable peace.

Nationalist quarters express the view that only when Gen. Franco enters Madrid order will be assured in the Republican zone.—Reuter.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY

Rashtrabhasha Prarambhic Examination Results

The following are the registered numbers of the successful candidates in the Rastrabhasha Prarambhic Examination of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, held on 12th February 1939.

FIRST CLASS

16, 61, 62, 77, 78, 81 82, 83 84 85, 89, 90, 91 93, 94, 96, 97 99 101, 105, 109, 112, 119, 120, 123 125. 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 139, 141, 142 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 159, 160, 161, 165, 175, 176, 177, 178 179, 180, 181, 182, 188, 192, 194 195. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203 210, 211, 214, 216, 217, 236, 237 243, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255 258, 259, 261, 269, 270, 271, 286, 287, 294, 297, 300, 305, 312 317, 323, 329, 332, 337, 338, 344, 358, 382, 383 385 388 392, 394 395, 396, 398 404 and 408.

SECOND CLASS

1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 15 17 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 60, 64 65 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76 79, 80 86, 87, 88, 92, 95, 98, 102 103, 106, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115 116, 117 121, 122, 124, 129, 130, 135 140, 143, 148, 154, 156, 157, 158 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 171, 172, 173, 174, 183, 185, 186, 187, 191, 193, 196, , 204, 205. 207, 209 213, 215, 218, 219, 222, 224, 225. 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 238, 241, 242, 244, 245 246, 247, 248, 249, 256, 257, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 288 289, 290, 292 293 296 298 299 302, 303, 304 307, 308 310 313, 314, 316 , 318, 319 324, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 334,, 339, 341 342. 343, 345, 246, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 357, 359 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 369 370 371 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377 373 380 381, 384, 385 387, 389, 390, 391 393, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 407, 409 and 410.

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN AFRICA

(Continued from page 16.)

contrary effect. Instead of diminishing racial friction it will definitely accentuate it and lead to bitterness between the two sections of the South African people. It will be open to any irresponsible person, actuated by the venom of race prejudice and race hatred, to organise and initiate a move to obtain the requisite 75 per cent. votes necessary to enable the insertion of a servitude in the title deeds prohibiting Indian occupation of land within that area. Every such move to exercise the powers of local option will be attended with intensive racial propaganda which will inflame passions and stimulate racial bitterness in the area.

POSITION IN TRANSVAAL

The first intimation of your scheme was conveyed to us through your statement to the Ratepayers' Association deputation which interviewed you on December 7th. last year. We presume, therefore, that the Scheme under consideration is intended to meet the demands of the Conference convened by the Pretoria Ratepayers' Association, and the request made by the Transvaal Municipal Association. We emphasise that the allegation made by the Pretoria Ratepayers' Association and the Transvaal Municipal Association in respect of penetration by Indians into European areas, is baseless and untrue, and has not been supported by evidence.

The Murray Commission of 1938 visited rural towns such as Bethal, Ermelo, Standerton, Heidelburg, Lydenburg, Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt, and heard evidence from the Municipality of Rustenburg. In all these places responsible witnesses who appeared on behalf of local authorities agreed that Indians had voluntarily confined themselves to their own areas, and there was no penetration or intrusion into European areas. They emphasised that the part of the town occupied by Indians to-day, was the same as that occupied by them fifteen, twenty or thirty years ago. The evidence of Councillor Croeser of Bethal, summarises the position.

"Up to now I am sure the Indians have acted rather nicely, put it this way, they have not asked for licences, or they have not occupied houses in residential quarters, or intruded into European quarters, and as long as that State of affairs lasts we do not mind".

We submit that the position in other rural towns which were not visited by the Commission, is the same as in the towns mentioned above.

All witnesses representing local authorities who appeared before the Murray Commission, agreed, without exception, that the number of Indian licences in respect of the towns for which they appeared, have been constant for the last six or ten years, and that there has been no appreciable increase in the number of Indian traders. In some towns such as Lydenburg, there is an actual decrease, and it must be remembered that the local authorities in the rural towns have adopted the policy whereby they only grant licences to Indians in Indian areas.

GROUPS IN THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 16.)

sential. India cannot do without him.

That is one of the basic factors of the situation. The conscious and thinking Leftists in the country recognise it and, whatever their ideological or temperamental differences with him, have tried to avoid anything approaching a split. Their attempt has been to leave the Congress under its present leadership, which means under Gandhiji's guidance, and at the same time to push it as far as they could more to the Left, to radicalise it, and to spread their own ideology.

NEED OF UNITY.

If this is so during more or less normal periods, still more is Gandhiji's guidance necessary when crisis approaches. A split, or anything like it, at such a critical period when all our united strength is necessary, would disable us and make us ineffective.

While Gandhiji and the old leaders of his group are essential for our national work and for struggle, it is becoming increasingly evident that without the active co-operation of other vital elements in the Congress and the country, they will be hampered and their work will be ineffective or, at any rate, less effective. This applies to the so-called Modernist group within the Congress; it applies still more to a large but vague body of opinion in the country, to most of the intelligentsia. It does not apply directly to the masses but indirectly the masses are affected by others of this way of thinking.

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the full co-operation of this Modernist group is also essential for the successful functioning of the Congress. If 'bona fide' co-operation between the two groups is lacking, it is difficult to think in terms of a struggle against the common opponent. There will then be no equilibrium in the Congress and our energies will be spent in internal conflict, or even if this is avoided, an atmosphere of mutual tension and want of confidence in each other will grow up, which is fatal for effective work. People at the top might behave and be tolerant of each other, but lower down in the organisation indiscipline and conflict will be rampant. The Congress Ministries will be greatly affected by this and might find it difficult to carry on. They have a difficult enough task in having to face the disruptive tendencies of communalism.

UNITED FRONT.

Every line of thought leads to the conclusion that this united working of the Congress is essential. Is this impossible? Or are the elements composing it incompatible, as has been said? In answering this question we must not think in terms of individuals but rather of broad policies. The past has shown that this unity of working can be achieved, though there are undoubted difficulties in the way. I have no doubt whatever that there is an overwhelming desire in the rank and file of the Congress to have such co-operation and a united front. The difficulties that arose in the past, though real, were not fundamental, I venture to think that the fault lay on both sides.

'United Front' are vague words which have been somewhat abused. Examples of such Fronts in Europe have not flourished and have left a bad taste in the mouth. But we must remember that the differences there were far more vital. In China, on the other hand, we see full-blooded co-operation between groups that were bitterly hostile to each other. The national peril compelled them to combine. Are we less sensible of the crises and perils that await us?

FIGHTING UNIT.

The Congress cannot obviously be treated as a sectarian group. It represents the nation and its doors are open to all who believe in its objective and its methods. At the same time it cannot possibly be treated as a kind of federation of groups, a common platform where conflicting opinions and methods are pressed forward for acceptance and attempts are made to arrive at a compromise which enthuses nobody. The Congress has been and is a fighting unit. That it must remain if it is to fulfil its historic destiny. Platforms do not fight, howsoever joint they might be, nor do debating societies carry on effective struggles.

There has been a tendency in the Congress leadership in the past to become sectarian, narrow-minded and exclusive. That is undesirable and creates barriers between it and large numbers of people in the Congress and the country. There has also been a marked tendency among these other groups to play the role of an aggressive opposition, to adopt methods not in line with Congress policy, to encourage indiscipline and irresponsibility, to weaken the homogeneity of the Congress, even while they talked of unity and united fronts. That way lies peril and disaster.

LEFTISTS.

A time may perhaps come when the real conscious Leftists are strong enough to take charge of the Congress and run it according to their policy. To-day they are not in a position to do so. They have neither the national backing nor the discipline for the job. There are numerous groups amongst them, each pulling its own way, with little love for each other, and united only for the moment by a common opposition, a link that will break soon enough. The Left to-day can destroy; it cannot build. They still live in a world of agitation, not fully realising that the Congress and the national movement have grown in stature and speak with authority and responsibility now.

Those among the Leftists who are Socialists must look at our movement in historic perspective and realise what the present stage of development requires. To over-reach the mark now might mean reaction to-morrow. If they are conscious of their historic role, they must prepare themselves for it and gain the confidence of the Congress and the country. Above all they have to strive their utmost to check indiscipline and the forces of chaos, for out of these neither independence nor socialism will emerge.

EXECUTIVE.

Any executive must be homogeneous, in the broad sense of the word, or else it will be ineffective. The executive of a fighting organisation, like the Congress, must inevitably be homogeneous in this sense. But I see no reason why this homogeneity should be interpreted in a narrow sectarian sense. At the same time every member of the executive must be loyal to it and must not sit there just as a representative of another group which commands his primary loyalty. In the past we had members of the Congress Socialist Party in the Working Committee. They continued to remain members of the executive of the C. S. P. and often they spoke in different voices. This seems to me to be undesirable and a member of the Working Committee should not continue to belong to an executive of a party or group which may have occasion to criticise it. This does not mean a break with the other party but the observance of a rule which will help us to function together, and which will give greater dignity to the Working Committee and its members.

Such were my thoughts when I returned from Europe last November and reviewed the situation. I saw a crisis developing in the States and Gandhiji taking the lead, Federation and other issues hung in the air, our Provincial Governments seemed to be exhausting the possibilities open to them, and the future seemed dynamic. The international situation seemed as bad as it could well be. I thought in terms of the approaching crisis in India.

NON-VIOLENCE.

I felt that every effort should be made for the two main groups of the Congress to co-operate together (and these groups, as I have said above, were not Leftists or Rightists). This co-operation should be based on, broadly speaking, the existing programme and methods of the Congress, and especially on an adherence to the policy of non-violence. The present leadership should not be markedly disturbed, but fresh blood should be brought in representing the so-called Modernist view-point. This was not meant to disturb the homogeneity of the Working Committee but to spread out the responsibility of shouldering the burden of work and guiding the movement. Gandhiji's leadership and guidance were essential and I believed that he would willingly give it on these conditions. Above all we should all combine to put an end to the indiscipline and disruptive tendencies in the Congress. This was the essential preliminary to preparation for the struggle that was to come.

The people engaged in the export of fruit to Ceylon from the Madras Presidency should note that certificates of origin (referred to in the Press Note published on the subject No. 3 dated 18th January 1939) can be had also from the local Deputy or Assistant Director of Agriculture or from the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

PROHIBITION ECHO IN CORPORATION

Appeal To Government To Take Care Of A Lakh Who Will Be Jobless

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday passed a resolution impressing upon the Government the necessity of giving immediate relief and employment to those people who are likely to be thrown out on account of the introduction of prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole moved: That in view of the fact that as a result of the policy proposed to be adopted by the Government of Bombay of enforcing total prohibition in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs a large number of people will be thrown out of employment, His Worship the Mayor be requested to impress upon the Government the necessity of giving immediate relief and employment to these people.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition and said according to his calculations about a lakh of men employed in the liquor and toddy trade will be thrown out of employment. It was for the Government, and not for any public body, to make arrangements for their food and shelter. It was not possible for so many people to go in for agriculture of which they knew nothing.

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas pointed out that the prohibition policy was nothing new. It was mooted in 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi informed the public that as soon as Congress came into power, they would introduce total prohibition. 20 years had passed and it was sufficiently long time for the people to prepare themselves in case they were likely to be thrown out of employment. He thought that the misery caused by drunkenness was more poignant than that caused by unemployment. He hoped however Government would do something to alleviate the suffering caused by unemployment.

Dr. A. J. Collaco, Mr. A. R. Baig Mahomed and Mr. R. A. Gole also spoke. A closure was moved and the proposition was carried by 30 votes against 9.

The Mayor announced that as a result of last week's elections for two seats on the Bombay Port Trust Board, Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. Meyer Nissim were elected while on Acworth Leper Asylum the following five Councillors were elected: (1) Dr. A. J. Collaco, (2) Dr. C. J. Cursetji, (3) Mr. Tambe, (4) Mr. K. H. Goregaoker and (5) Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh.

Nightly care brings Morning Loveliness

Only a little care of your skin each night is enough to ensure the loveliness of your complexion. Remember that Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your Store or Bazaar for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

Mercolized Wax

12 HEAD CAVITIES CLOGGED BY CATARRH

Quick-vapourising medication clears them all

Nature has placed 12 cavities inside your head—in your cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of your brain. These cavities—besides your nose and throat—form a fertile breeding ground for catarrh germs, which hide away and multiply rapidly in every nook and cranny. They cannot be reached by sprays, gargles or oily drops. But Karsote vapours go right inside your head. Karsote vapours penetrate the remotest cavity and destroy the hidden germs. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. In a few seconds, you feel them going in, loosening infected mucous, reducing inflammation. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

NERVY? IRRITABLE?
asks the PASSING SHOWMAN
Smoke
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
A cigarette of such fine quality as Passing Show never gets on your nerves. From the first moment you light up they soothe and refresh; you feel calmed and your irritation vanishes. And remember — you will feel better when you smoke these pure Virginia cigarettes. Change today to the cigarette which is so much better for your health.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
2½ ANNAS FOR 10
PS/43

Rajaji Rejects Bose's Explanation

Heated Debate In Subjects Committee

(Continued from page 9.)

strong language and violent temper on the part of members would further complicate an already complicated situation. Everybody knew that aspersions had been made against members of the Working Committee, but the resolution did not mention anyone by name as responsible for such aspersions. Everybody was agreed that a struggle was coming and, therefore, was it not their duty to select a tried commander like Mahatma Gandhi who alone could bring together such heterogenous elements as Pt. Jawaharlal, Mr. Bose and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"C. R." SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, speaking in pindrop silence explained the viewpoint of the Gandhian leaders and the Gandhian group.

"I do not want to excite your emotions but I do want your reason and calm consideration. The position has been understood by some speakers as merely an attempt to revise the decisions of the delegates. I would entirely agree with Mr. Dutt Muzumdar if that had been the object of his resolution and would suggest its withdrawal but I submit that there is more reason than that for the bringing of this motion by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant

"If it were merely something that happened in the course of the election—unfortunately statements are being made, which ought never to have been made. These things should have been forgotten and the business of the House carried on. But now I have come here to support the resolution. Therefore I must explain what has happened. It is a serious and grave affairs. We must rectify it. Let me explain to you the situation as I understand it. Much does not depend upon the amendments which after all are only attempts from various points of view to improve the resolution."

Some of the speakers, continued the Madras Premier, have tried to make it out that this resolution is unnecessary. Whether that contention is right is to be examined. Mr. President, you should not misunderstand me, if I analyse some personal conduct. This thing began, unfortunately, with a statement issued by the President. Let us examine it impersonally. It is quite possible that everyone of us commits mistakes, but it is possible to rectify them too. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as a candidate for the Presidential election issued a statement which I have here and about which he made a further statement this evening. He said that he had not cast any aspersions on the members of the Working Committee but Sir, even if one held a different view after such a statement, it would be worthwhile to put aside what was understood to be aspersion.

HOW GANDHIJI IS INVOLVED.

But it does not rest there, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar. A very serious thing happened. Gandhiji's name has not been conjured up here merely for the purpose of strengthening support for this resolution. Gandhiji's name has not been requisitioned here as one gentleman said as a cover to this resolution and as an attempt to revise the result of the Presidential election. Gandhiji's name is mentioned here because his words as well as action from part of this grave event in the history of our country. He has interpreted his (Mr. Bose's) statement in a particular manner. Not only has he interpreted it and written on it for understanding but has framed his own conduct thereon. In the course of that statement the President stated that though the Congress resolution on Federation was one of uncompromising hostility, the fact remained that some influential Congress leaders were advocating conditional acceptance of Federation.

He had also stated that it was generally believed that the prospective list of ministers for Federal Cabinet had already been drawn up. He had also emphasised that in the circumstances, a genuine anti-Federationist should be in the Congress Presidential chair.

POSER FOR SUBHAS.

"Mr. President, I want to know if it is possible that this statement should be put aside as something said about some persons with which we are not concerned. Directly or indirectly, it materially affects the members of the Working Committee. This statement cannot have anything but one interpretation. After such a statement, something should be done. Either we trust each other or somebody else should take the place of those members of the Working Committee against whom suspicion has risen, because Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. Upon this statement, the election campaign was conducted and upon this, the election was successfully secured. Upon this statement the President has been elected. By instinct, Gandhiji has understood it, nobody can deny the correctness of Gandhiji's guidance of the Working Committee. He has been guiding it every minute of his life. The election had been run on the line "Heads I win tails you loose."

Gandhiji says that it is his defeat and, therefore, asks Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to form his own cabinet. The issue has been put clearly before the public and the delegates and it is for them now to bear the burden in the manner in which it should be borne. Gandhiji feels that he cannot guide the Congress any longer. What does Gandhi further say? He says that still it is possible for delegates to make amends for their mistakes."

Mr. Rajagopalachari then read extracts from Gandhiji's statement immediately after Mr. Bose's election.

"Gandhiji has come to a grave and serious conclusion that the delegates have decided that principles and policy for which he stood has not been approved by the delegates. This is the situation. Without going further into the personal aspect of the question I ask, is it right simply to withdraw this resolution and pass some other strongly worded resolutions and go home? We must stand on a strong platform. This is a hazardous game we are playing, if we really understand Gandhiji's statement. Someone had suggested that Gandhiji would not approve of the resolution. I agree that he does not want this resolution, but we want to reiterate his policy and programme. It is we who want and do actually stand for the principles and policy for which he stands. We accept his leadership. It is only then we can really interpret the situation. Some people say that Gandhiji has done a real lot and we are not oblivious of that. But he cannot take it (Congress). If he wants to help us, let him do so, but we will have the structure with us. I am proud of telling but it will not do for us to continue to be parasites on him. If we want his strength, if we want his continued contact and help, we will have to repair the position. Therefore, this resolution is an attempt in that direction. I do not say that is perfect, but it is undoubtedly an attempt in that direction".

"The resolution only emphasised that there should be no break in the Congress policy and programme from the past year. It did not contain any offence to anyone. On the contrary every one should rejoice. We deplore that any aspersions had been cast on members of the Working Committee. This is all that this resolution seeks to do. I CANNOT ACCEPT THE EXPLANATION GIVEN BY THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

"There was nothing undemocratic about asking Gandhiji to advise the Congress President in the nomination of his national executive. The President is entered to reject the recommendations of Mahatma Gandhi and then face the consequence in the open Congress, because this was going to be the advice of the delegates. Someone had suggested that if this resolution was passed, the Congress President's hands and foot would be tied. Anyone should be happy to have his hand and foot tied if it is for Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, the greatest freedom has been given to Mr. Bose inasmuch as he will get the fullest co-operation from Mahatma Gandhi, which at the moment is lacking. I, therefore, advise you to reject all amendments except the verbal ones and pass the original resolution".

WANT OF COMPROMISE DEPLORED

Prof. N. G. Ranga, followed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari whom he called the "conscience-keeper of Gandhiji." Mr. Satyamurti interrupted when Prof. Ranga retorted: "The Deputy Leader should be on sure grounds before finding fault. Mahatmaji had himself said so."

Mr. Ranga pleaded for a change of heart among the leaders and regretted that Gandhiji could not bring about a compromise between them. He deplored the tragic drama of mutual recrimination, criticism and distrust. He considered that trouble started with the walk-out at Delhi in September last when Gandhiji criticised the action of the Leftists in staging a walk-out.

"MARK ANTONYS"

Sardar Gopalsingh Quami (Punjab) followed with a humorous speech and compared Sardar Caveeshar, Mr. Nariman and others to Mark Antonys who considered Brutus a gentleman but yet agreed to kill him. He said Democracy was not in danger if the resolution was adopted since Gandhiji was the Congress and the Congress Gandhiji.

Sardar Bhag Singh (Canadian) followed and hoped that Mother India, who gave birth to Gandhiji had not grown barren and would produce leaders to guide them to success.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani said that the Working Committee members were not happy at the resolution. They did not want to serve on the Working Committee. It was the delegates who were requesting them to continue. In critical times ahead Gandhiji's leadership was essential and accordingly his trusted lieutenants should be on the Congress Executive to lead the country to success in another struggle which appeared impending.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa while seeking the deletion of the "aspersion" clause paid a tribute to Gandhiji and said that the resolution expressed faith in his policy and programme.

Mr. Kaleshwar Rao wanted an unqualified withdrawal of the allegations and unified leadership at critical juncture

"POUND OF FLESH."

After Mr. Kaleshwar Rao, Mr. Annapuniah, Andhra Socialist, said that it was unfair to insist on retaining aspersion clause after the President had explained his remarks were not directed against the Working Committee members. It was not proper to insist on the pound of flesh. He appealed to the House for acceptance of Mr. Patwardhan's amendment.

Dr. Ashraf in a feeling speech supported Mr. Bishamber Dayal Tripathi's amendment and said that none was against the fundamental principles of Mahatmaji and his leadership. They also agreed that the Working Committee members had also done good work. But he was opposed to the aspersion clause because the trend of the speeches showed that behind the clause there was something more than merely deploring what had happened. Mahatmaji's leadership had created not only Pandit Jawaharlal but Socialist Party. Mahatmaji's fundamental principles were revolutionary. His advice was being sought in every important work of the country. It was, therefore, unnecessary to reiterate confidence in him. He made a passionate appeal to Pandit Pant and the House for acceptance of the amendment in the interest of unity.

After Dr. Ashraf, Acharya Narendra Deo addressed the House

Acharya Narendra Deo who was the last speaker put in an earnest plea for acceptance of two amendments moved by the Congress Socialist Party. He said that their party had complete faith in Mahatma's leadership. He felt that without his guidance and guidance of the Congress leaders, whether they be in or out of the Working Committee, no struggle against British Imperialism could be launched.

The Congress Socialists' outlook related to Social revolution which would follow the attainment of national freedom.

"ASPERSIONS" CLAUSE

He considered that there was no need for keeping the clause regarding "aspersions" after the President's statement and instead requesting the President to nominate the Working Committee on the advice of Gandhiji was to make it imperative for him to have a Working Committee which must have confidence of Gandhiji.

The lights and loud speakers failed several times during Acharya Narendra Deo's speech and the House adjourned at about 10-45 p.m. to meet at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow when after Pandit Pant will reply to the debate, voting on the amendments will take place.

It has been arranged that visitors would be allowed in the Subjects Committee pandal only after the voting has been recorded.

GANDHIJI'S WIRE TO SUBHAS

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 9.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President received a wire from Gandhiji saying that the doctors advise Gandhiji not to leave Rajkot before March 13 next.—United Press.

PANT'S RESOLUTION

Endorsed By 1,000 Delegates

TRIPURI, March 9.

Signatures are being obtained from Congress Delegates endorsing Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's Resolution. So far 1,000 Delegates have subscribed their signatures favouring the Resolution.—A.P.

Kashmir Delegation Meets Jawahar

VISHNUDATT NAGAR, Mar. 9.

Mr. S. M. Abdulla, Mr. Premanath Bazaz and other members of the Kashmir delegation met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day to discuss the situation in the State. They discussed the scheme of reforms announced recently by H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu. Mr. Abdulla will attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian States People's Conference which meets here to-morrow under Pt. Nehru's presidentship.—United Press Congress Special.

"REDS" REBEL AGAINST MIAJA

MADRID, March 9.

Fighting between Communist rebels and forces loyal to Gen. Miaja's defence Junta broke out afresh in Madrid this morning.

A communique broadcast from the Madrid wireless station says that the Defence Council was forced to take very severe measures against the rebels. Gunfire was heard in many parts of the city. Snipers firing from rooftops and windows kept people indoors.

Infantry reinforcements are marching to Madrid to assist Gen. Miaja's forces to attack Communist positions in the city, declares a Madrid broadcast received at Burgos. It states that all exits from Madrid are closed by Gen. Miaja's troops.—Reuter.

NINE DROWNED IN TRAWLER TRAGEDY

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Moving incidents were witnessed at Hull this morning among a large crowd who assembled at the dock to await news following the sinking of a trawler, which was caught in a sudden gust of wind, capsized. Half of the crew of eighteen were saved by a tug, while the other nine were drowned within sight of home.—Reuter.

ROLE OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

"For any good that you have done to us, we are not ungrateful; we Indians have a heritage of love, and we are constitutionally incapable of hating anybody. But this I say to you, if you want our love, if you want our respect and trust, you should come to us as friends and well-wishers, not as conquerors and superiors."

"You, like all European Powers are armed to the teeth; thanks to you, we are unarmed, helpless and defenceless. But if you depend upon your strength and our weakness, you are doomed to disappointment and disillusion. Rather cultivate our goodwill, by realising an identity of interest, and in that is the security of your future in this country". Observed Mr Jamnadas Mehta at a lecture on the present political situation at Green's Hotel, under the auspices of the European Association on Thursday evening.

He reviewed the international situation and emphasised the importance of India's good-will in these momentous days.

Afterwards he analysed the Government of India Act and said that the Federal Scheme as at present envisaged would not be acceptable to any section of Indian opinion. It could be seen that even Princely India was not enthusiastic about it.

APPEAL TO EUROPEANS.

He appealed to the Europeans in India, to realise the Indian view of this matter, and said that if they were the well-wishers of the country and not "birds of passage" they should cheerfully accept more burdens for the sake of the Indian villager. This applied to the rich Indians also.

He pooh-poohed the idea that the Indian villager was anyway extravagant, for the much-criticised expensive marriage of the villagers, were in reality few rupees and the beating of a nothing but the expense of a great many drums.

ENGLISH HOSPITAL BOMBED

Japanese Air Raid On Capital Of Shensi And Its Sequel

SHANGHAI, Mar. 9.

It is learned that the English Baptist Mission Hospital was hit by three bombs during a raid by fourteen Japanese aeroplanes on Sian, the Capital of Shensi Province. A Chinese nurse was killed and parts of the hospital were destroyed. The hospital was marked with two Union Jacks on the roof and one on the ground. Both were clearly visible from the air.—Reuter.

C. R. WANTS PEOPLE TO FOLLOW GANDHIJI

TRIPURI, March 9.

"Mahatma Gandhi promises the minimum but performs the maximum. Put your trust in him and he will safely lead you to the goal" declared Mr. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras addressing a vast gathering in the Exhibition Pandal this morning.

Mr. Rajagopalachari compared Mahatma Gandhi's leadership to that of an old boatman. He said "At present there were two boats floating on the river. One is an old boat but a big boat which is piloted by Mahatma Gandhi. There is another man who has a new boat—attractively painted and beflagged—who calls to you to get into his boat.

"Mahatma Gandhi is a tried boatman who can safely transport you. If you get into the new boat—which I know is leaky—all of us will go down and the River Nerbudda is indeed very deep. The new boatman says: 'If you don't get into my boat then at least tie my boat to your's'. This is also impossible, we cannot tie up a leaky boat to a good boat exposing ourselves to the peril of going down. We have only one leader, and that is Mahatma Gandhi. We must be aided by him because what he says he means. He is the only safe man in whose boat we should get in. He is a seasoned and tried man. To our knowledge for 35 years now we have tried him to our satisfaction.

"I ask you not to be misled by tall talks, and get into the leaky boat. Or do not think 'We shall get into the new boat for a while and then again get back into the old boat.' You may not survive to get back to the old boat for as I said the new boat is leaky. Believe in Mahatma Gandhi. We may perhaps be able to swim separately, but if we join together we may all go down" (loud cheers).

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachari said "If we want to win Swaraj we must not try to achieve it by fraud and violence. If we want to make Congress strong we must put aside mutual deception, mistrust and violence."

"If we believe," Mr. Rajagopalachari continued, "that we can make Congress stronger by bribery and bogus membership we will be terribly deceived. Fraud will never make us stronger. If anybody tells you that we must obey Gandhiji because he is powerful, but disobey him in secret, immediately reject that advice.

"Gandhiji's power is like electricity. If there is a fuse or wires spoiled then the whole thing will be disorganised. The Mahatma can carry a big load over his head, but never one lie. His power further depends upon the faithfulness with which the Congress adheres to the policy of Truth and Non-violence and performs its duty.

We Will Become Beasts

"If we win Swaraj under the guidance of Gandhiji we will be happy. Otherwise—we believe in the theory of Karma. If we win Swaraj through other means we will become beasts."—A.P.

SARAT BOSE AND M. N. ROY BUSY

19 Amendments Moved To Pant's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

TRIPURI, March 9.

There is furious activity both in the Rightist and the Leftist camps since this morning in view of the momentous resolution tabled yesterday by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, which is expected to engage the attention of the Subjects Committee this afternoon for at least three hours.

The Leftists were busy till late in the night drafting amendments with a view to tone down those parts of the resolution which in the opinion of several Socialists amount to a vote of censure on the Congress President and which also deprive him of freedom of choice in the matter of nominating the Working Committee.

NINETEEN AMENDMENTS

Nearly 19 amendments were handed in by noon to-day, the two most important of them being drafted by Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. M. N. Roy. If Mr Sarat Bose's amendments are incorporated, the resolution reads as follows: "In view of various misunderstandings that have arisen in the Congress and the country on account of the controversies in connection with the Presidential Election and in view of the necessity of maintaining a united front, it is desirable that the All-India Congress Committee should clarify the position and declare its general policy.

"The Committee declares its firm adherence to the fundamental policies of the Congress in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and is definitely of opinion that they should continue to govern the Congress programme even now.

"The Committee expresses its confidence in the President and Members of the Working Committee during the last year and deplores that any aspersions should have been cast against the President or any of them. "In view of the critical situation that may develop during the coming year, the Committee considers Mahatma Gandhi's guidance and co-operation as essential in future as was in the past."

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES.

The most important change which Mr. Sarat Bose's amendment aims at is with regard to the reference to aspersions cast on the Working Committee members. Mr. Sarat Bose wants that the other side should also be held responsible for what they alleged against the Congress President.

This is held in circles, who are close to the Rightists as a clever move to counteract the second para of the original resolution moved by the U. P. Premier. The other important point which Mr. Sarat Bose's amendment emphasises is the Subjects Committee's confidence in the President and Members of the Working Committee during the last year. That original resolution according to the Leftist circles has deliberately omitted any mention of the President.

ROY'S AMENDMENT

The main amendment of Mr. M. N. Roy is for the deletion of the last part of Mr. Pant's resolution, because Mr. Roy is definitely opposed, first to the idea of nomination of members to the Working Committee and secondly of consulting Mahatma Gandhi on the matter.

Active canvassing was in progress in the Members' camp in the morning. The position of the Rightists has been further strengthened with the arrival of over 20 members of the Subjects Committee to-day.

Out of a total of 390, who have arrived here as many as about 240 are expected to vote against the Leftists' amendment and carry the original resolution of Mr. G. B. Pant.

RAJAJI'S CLEVER APPEAL

There was a significant reference in a speech delivered by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the exhibition grounds this morning. He said "Gandhiji is a safe boatman. Get into his boat. Do not get into the boat which has many flags and is leaky at the bottom. Do not trust a man who wants to tie his boat to that of Gandhiji and expects Gandhiji to drag it. Separately they may hold on but combined both will go down. And beware the Nerbudda river is deep."

END RATE WAR IN HAJ TRAFFIC

Jamiat-ul-Ulema's Appeal To Govt.

The following resolution was adopted by the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind Conference held at Delhi:—

"This Conference of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind urges upon the Government of India to take some immediate statutary steps to put an end to the rate war now waging between the Mogul Company and the Scindia Company, in the Haj pilgrim traffic. Due to this rate war poor pilgrims go down to the ports in the hope of securing cheap passages but on reaching there find that the Mogul Line finding the field clear of the Scindia Company's ships, put up their rates and consequently the poor pilgrims get stranded there and suffer great hardships."

"The Scindia Company is an Indian Company whereas a big part of the Mogul Line's capital is English.

It is the duty of the Government of India, with a view to protect the Indian trade interests as well as in the interest of the pilgrims themselves immediately to put an end to this rate war."

This Conference of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind strongly advises the Musalmans to buy shares of the Scindia Company in greater numbers and the pilgrims to travel, as far as possible, in the ships of the Scindia Company as they are comfortable and well suited for their needs."

The resolution was proposed by Mufti Kifayatullah Saheb, seconded by Maulvi M. A. Kazmi, M.L.A., and supported by Maulvi Husain Ahmed Madni.

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BUDGET DEFICIT CAN BE MET FROM RESERVES

Indian Merchants Protest Against Increased Duty On Raw Cotton Imports

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has forwarded the following memorandum to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi, on the Central Budget. In the course of the memorandum, he says.—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered the Financial Statement presented to the Legislature by the Hon. the Finance Member. They are glad that no special extra taxation has been levied, though there is a deficit of Rs. 265 lakhs for the current year and an expected deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs for the next year. While there is thus no special extra taxation, there is the doubling of the duty on foreign imported cotton, against which my Committee beg to lodge their strong and emphatic protest.

The increase in this duty will mean an increase in the cost of production to the Indian industry, which in its turn will reduce its competitive capacity vis-a-vis imported textiles. The margin of protection to the industry, which was based on the existing factors, governing the cost of production in India, would be reduced. In other words, the increase in the duty would mean an increase to that extent of the preference to United Kingdom textiles and a reduction of the tariff for all other countries including Japan. Thus, a bounty is being given at the cost of the Indian industry to Lancashire and to a certain extent to Japan and other foreign competitors, and all this on the specious plea of promoting the interests of the agriculturists. Over and above all this, there is the Damocles's sword hanging over the cotton textile industry in the form of the Indo-British Trade negotiations, which will seriously harm the industry, if there is any reduction suggested in the present protective duties.

Even if eventually a deficit of such a small amount should occur, the same can be met from the Reserves; deficits of much larger amounts have been met from the Reserves during the last two years. Regarding promoting the growth of long-staple cotton, India has not been producing cotton of sufficient staple to produce yarn of 30s. to 40s. and above, and it is the considered opinion of those in a position to speak with authority in the matter that there are no prospects of India being able to produce finer varieties of cotton in the immediate future. Therefore, any talk of promoting the growth of long-staple cotton can only be a mere platitude.

INCOME-TAX PROPOSALS

The proposals in regard to the taxation of income involve fresh or additional taxation of a great magnitude particularly so far as the commercial community is concerned. In submitting their views on the recommendations of the Income-tax Enquiry Committee, my Committee had pointed out that the incidence of tax under the scale of rates proposed in connection with the slab system was high and required to be modified particularly on the higher grades of income. Unfortunately, Government are proposing the same scale with an important modification against the Joint Hindu Family. My Committee feel that the rates proposed for incomes over Rs. 10,000 should be considerably reduced, if the incidence of tax on higher incomes is to be made fair and equitable.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE

My Committee have always protested against the heavy military expenditure. While they are glad that there has been no increase budgeted for this year in this expenditure, they urge, with all the emphasis they can command that the British Treasury should be requested to take over the payment of the British troops in this country.

My Committee consider that it is unfortunate that the Chatfield Recommendations should not have been made available to the public simultaneously with the Government of India. These recommendations should have been published along with the Budget, so that the effect of the recommendations of that Committee on the budgetary position of Government could have been evaluated.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

happening about the same time as Count Ciano's visit must have lent the Italian Foreign Secretary opportunity to ascertain more keenly Poland's care and alertness to some trends. It is thought that Ciano in Warsaw exerted in the direction of getting Poland's halt not contributing to a check to the development of a visualized Italian policy in relation to the Mediterranean, advancing in connection also a consideration for Poland securing gains in a system of colonial re-settlement. Though the latter is not without interest to some groups in Poland, it would seem, that Polish attention is occupied so greatly with affairs nearer at hand as to have brought any very sharp reaction to the matter now. Significantly from the German side also suggestions are thrown out of Poland having a case for not being overlooked or ignored in a new system of colonial settlement There is no mistaking an anxiety over the Ukrainian issue in association with a German policy staying in Warsaw.

The New Government In Jugoslavia

The fall of Stojadinovic in Jugoslavia has generally been stated as a consequence of the small advance made under his regime in the matter of the appeasement of the Croats This is true. However, it does not represent the whole cause. It is also a fact that the Croat issue has gained in significance and its settlement is a matter of enhanced importance now for Belgrade. But beyond, the fall of Premier Stojadinovic, who also held the office of the Foreign Minister as some generally well-informed sources view, is also reflective of a reaction in the country against a course pursued by him felt as implying Jugoslavia getting more closely linked with the Rome-Berlin axis. Though the new Cabinet presided over by Cvetkovic is not expected to initiate any policy in opposition to the path of good understanding with Germany and Italy, it is considered, that it would extend a more critical attitude to the moves of the Rome-Berlin axis in regard to South-eastern Europe and in association be inclined to lend more favour to the efforts of the Western Powers to retain contacts with the Balkans. There is keen speculation and watch in Berlin whether the Western Powers, especially Britain, would employ the opportunity to strengthen influence with Jugoslavia. In the Balkans generally there is a state of increased concern and in some of the lands particularly also an increased vigilance, that found a clear manifestation in the proceedings of the Conference of the Balkan Entente that concluded a few days back in Bucharest.

Situation In Czechoslovakia

Much attention continues to be directed to the situation relating to Czecho-Slovakia, both in view of its geographical position and a significant position still retained by it as an economic unit despite certain alterations of a recent period. From German side, efforts remain to be directed vigorously to employ a weakening of Czecho-Slovakia's position in comparison to an earlier period to push a course seen as helpful for the wider policy of extension of German hold in South-eastern Europe. At the same time, attempts are kept to cause various internal alterations in nearer accordance with a totalitarian cast as favoured by Germany. On the part of Prague, there is a readiness to take a realistic view and advance in various ways for better co-operation with Germany, without however making sweeping turns internally or getting into firm commitments. Above all there is a marked reserve to adoption of various rigid regulations associated with totalitarian systems. The Czechs have a long and deeply rooted tradition in which regard for civil liberties holds a strong position. It is remarkable the way, quiet and dignified, in which the Czechs are striving to maintain a national life in a period of great difficulty. Those who write lightly and in much too detached way about turn to adoption of new steps, neither realise well the hard state to which Czecho-Slovakia has been suddenly pushed nor the spirited efforts made to sustain the basis for national life and retain a state of economic stability. For the latter, moves are being conducted with great determination and improved confidence. Industries are being re-organized and transport issues being faced with speed and vigour. In Prague it is interesting to note the plan of building an underground is to be taken up without break and preliminary work on the project has already been started. The success in the sphere of economic re-organization is manifested in the good development of the course of foreign trade showing actually, as figures for the month of January just published reveal, an increase in exports to some important and also distant lands. Special efforts have been devoted to make the Prague Fair that opens next week a very representative one. Visitors to it will find not only exposed a wide range of products, but will also have occasion to get an idea of the strength of a drive for consolidation in a new state.

RISE IN INDIAN SUGAR PRICES

Java Prices Cheaper

Bombay, March 8

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review during the earlier part of the week local market for Java Sugar continued to remain steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Business was mainly confined to near positions for named steamers for February/March shipments for which premiums were paid by the buyers. During the latter part of the week, market however showed better tendency with an advance of about 3 annas in ready or near positions and about 1 1/2 annas in distant positions, due to advance of 15 cents in the selling limit of the "Nivas" over the last week and the report that "Nivas" had sold remaining quota estimated at 25000 tons whites, the balance and it was difficult to obtain March/May shipments. Besides, better reports from Java, the prices of Indian Sugar advanced further by 3 to 4 annas per maund due to lower crop estimates and large speculative buying in Calcutta which led to more interest in Java Sugar in local market for near deliveries as local stocks were lower and Java Sugar was comparatively cheaper. During the week under review, good business was placed in the market by the local Import Houses but at the close there was little buying interest at the advanced prices as dealers preferred to wait and watch fresh developments having already purchased most of their requirements. Locally there was a fair turnover between dealers and outsiders and some sales were made by dealers for Out Ports for Kathiawar. Undertone at the close was very steady.

INDIAN SUGAR

Market for Indian Sugar (ready) was firm with an advance of 2 to 3 annas per maund due to small stocks, lower arrivals and prices in supplying centres being comparatively much higher. There was no interest in forward deliveries as the interest of the local dealers was centred round Java Sugar which was available at comparatively cheaper rate. Cawnpore market was reported to be disorganised owing to communal troubles and most of the business was in Calcutta market which was firm with higher tendency. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1000 tons and stocks at 2000 tons as against 1500 and 4700 tons respectively at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market, prices were unchanged while there was an advance of 1/2d in London Termnal prices. Java market was reported firm with further advance of 15 cents in two successive instalments of 5 and 10 cents. It was further reported that "Nivas" had sold remaining balance of the current year quota estimated at 25000 tons white. It was also reported that Java Exporters had done good business for India during the week at the current limits. Total sales to India for the current year are estimated between 150/200 thousand tons.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There was some interest in Java and other sugars in both markets. Owing to further rise in prices of Indian Sugars and according to reports, some business was done for near positions in Karachi. As regards Indian Sugars large speculative business was done in Calcutta at 3 to 4 annas higher and looking to the small crop estimates it is expected that prices will work still higher. Karachi market was firm.

ALL INDIA SUGAR CROP FORECAST.

(Crop 1938/39) According to latest Government estimates the total estimated yield of Raw Sugar (gur) stands at 4090000 tons as against 5400000 tons last year or a decrease of 24 per cent.

GENERAL.

Tendency of the local market for Java Sugar is likely to remain steady with a possibility of a further small advance in prices. Business so far booked in Java for India is estimated between 150000/200000 tons which is generally believed to be a heavy one and it is to be seen how the market actually stands when the sugar begins to arrive. Looking to the lower estimates of current Indian crop, it is likely that India may require to import further 50000 tons before the next Indian season and present prices may not only be maintained but gradually improve unless there is any important change in Indian or Foreign markets.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 9.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/13
4 per cent 1960-70	110/11
5 per cent 1945-55	114/11

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	140
Central Bank	53/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	368/12
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	112/12
Union Bank	5/13

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	407/8
Ambica	253/12
Arun	217/8
Arvind	1210
Asok	197/8
Bharatkhand	2225
Bombay Dyeing	837/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	603/2
Central India	214/6
Century	219/6
Colaba	114/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	485
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	211/14
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	250/10
Laxmi Cotton	4[illegible]
Madhusudan	20[illegible]
Marsden	[illegible]
Morarji	[illegible]
Mysore	[illegible]
Nanubhai Bhandari	[illegible]
New Great	2.2/6
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	91/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	[illegible]
Simplex	[illegible]
Swadeshi	21[illegible]/14
Vishnu	[illegible]

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley Ord.	4[illegible]/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	[illegible]
Tata Power Ord.	12[illegible]5

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	35/[illegible]
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram.	126/[illegible]
Lahore Electrics	[illegible]
Surat Electrics	62/[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	322/8
Associated Cements	12/8
Belapur	171/14
Bombay Burma New	138/12
Bomba, Burma Old	31/4
Bombay Steam	12/8
Bombay Telephone	89
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/3
Dalmia Cement	9/4
Indian Bleaching	12/[illegible]9
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	30/6
Mysore Sugar	28/2
Port Canning	67/8
Premier Construction	61/4
Rohtas Industries	25/6
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	40
Tata Oil	39/8
Tata Steel Ordy	251
Tata Steel Defd.	1150

JUTES

Birla Jute	17/4
Hewrah	56/12
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	518
Kankanarrah	393
Lawrence	375
Reliance	65

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 9

Wheat	20,363 cwts
Linseed	23,342 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	699 cwts
Gingellyseed	697 cwts
Poppyseed	142 cwts
Groundnuts	5,796 cwts
Castorseed	586 cwts
Rice	110,754 cwts
Myrabollams	5,077 cwts
Cottonseed	17,006 cwts
Gram	4,658 cwts
Joowar	2,101 cwts
Maize	25 cwts
Barley	3,183 cwts
Bajree	626 cwts
Indian sugar	8,356 cwts

BEGGARY TO BE PENALIZED

Anti-Beggary Bill To Be Introduced In Frontier Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

Beggary is to be penalised, according to a non-official Bill which will be introduced in the budget session of the Frontier Assembly. It shall be unlawful for any person to beg alms in a public place or street or expose himself or herself or any other person in such a way as to excite the pity of the public. A beggar shall have to accompany a police official to the office of the local body in whose limits the beggar is apprehended for the purpose of being lodged in a "Poor House". If the beggar resists he shall be taken to have obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his public duties within the meaning of section 186 I.P.C.

Every local body, to which this Act, applies, shall maintain a Poor House where arrangements will be made for the board and lodging of a beggar and in which able-bodied beggar will be required to work and earn their livelihood by honest and legitimate means. Any person desiring to leave the "Poor House" will be discharged if he gives the necessary undertaking that he will not beg alms in public in future.

Address To Retired Kalbadevi Postmaster

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Postmen's Union and the Bombay Post Office Lower Grade Staff Union, an address was presented on Sunday last to Mr. Bahmanji H. Bhatporia, gazetted Postmaster of Kalbadevi, who retired after 37 years of service. The address, which was in Marathi, was placed in a beautiful silver casket and presented by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, the vice-Chairman of these Unions.

Mr Bhatporia thanked the Unions in suitable terms.

LONDON:—It is believed that preparations for the Imperial Pacific Conference have been in progress for some time.

DEMONSTRATION OF BUS DRIVERS'

Lie Down At Entrance Of Meeting

RANGOON, March 8.

The R. E. T. bus drivers who are still on strike staged a demonstration at a meeting convened by the Doabama Association, Rangoon, to attract public attention to their plight. They laid down at the entrance to the meeting and refused to leave the spot in spite of requests made by the organisers of the meeting.

Women also took part in a similar demonstration staged by the strikers on the public streets in Rangoon.—United Press.

SHAKTI ASHRAM SUMMER SCHOOL

DEHRADUN, (By Mail).

The Shakti Ashram Summer School is being reopened this year in Rajpur (near Mussoorie Hills) from the 1st of May. The Ashram shall arrange for two months' short courses of training for the youths of the country, during their Summer vacations, in ancient Indian History and Ideals, Comparative Cultures, World Movements, Physical exercises, Swimming, "Asans," "Lathi", Military drill along with elementary Hygiene, Dietetics, Congregational worship and various methods of constructive service of the country.

Mohurrum And Holi In Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR: March 7.

The Mohurrum celebrations were held here with great enthusiasm during the afternoon the same day Tazyas were carried out in a mammoth procession passing through the main bazar streets finally to the Yenna Lake side for immersion

Several hundred people were present and had arrived from the adjoining Nakinda, Ranjanwadi and other villages.

This was soon followed, during the week-end, by the 'Holi' and 'Shimga' Hindu festivals.

JAVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Mr. B. Dixit has recently questioned the doings of the Javli Congress Committee and has distributed several leaflets in Marathi complaining against the procedure adopted in accepting nomination papers and appointing Parliamentary Board on 19-2-39.

HARIJAN SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Kajrolkar Says It Will Prove Boon To People

CHIPLUN, March 7.

The view that the policy of prohibition adopted by the Congress Governments, was bound to prove a boon to the Chambhar (cobbler class) community, was expressed by Mr. Kajrolkar, presiding over the second session of the Ratnagiri District Chambhar Conference.

"A vast number of our members,' observed Mr. Kajrolkar, "who are employed in the city of Bombay have good income, but the evil of drink has taken so strong a root among a majority of them, and this has led them to poverty. It is strange that there should be opposition to such a policy of the Government."

Mr. Kajrolkar next stressed the need for improving the leather industry by adopting the latest methods of leather manufacture. The Bombay Government had opened up tanning and leather goods manufacturing schools. "The scholarship of Rs. 200 per month awarded to Mr. Shinde, who is now in England undergoing training in tanning and manufacture of leather goods, makes us proud of a Chief Minister who is intensely interested in the improvement of our people" he added.

He deprecated the tendency of the educated youths in the community to divert to other vocations, discarding, our rightful and ancient industry looking upon it as an abject trade.

To effect improvement of their social, industrial and educational status, Mr. Kajrolkar outlined a scheme of raising funds, each member contributing a small amount every month. In conclusion, Dr. Kajrolkar dissociated himself and his community from the attitude of Dr. Ambedkar's party. He favoured joint electorates which meant co-operation from the caste Hindus. All the same he would effect a change of heart on the part of the caste Hindus.—A.P.

B. B. & C. I. RLY's WELCOME MOVE

Advisory Committee Formed In Ajmer

With a view to establish closer connection between the Railway Administration and general public opinion, and in order to afford the Railway Administration a more regular means of obtaining information as to the requirements of the travelling public and of the general trade of the Northern Section of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, a Branch Advisory Committee with headquarters at Ajmer has been established with the approval of the Company's Board of Directors in England and the Railway Board, New Delhi.

The first meeting was held in the Company's General Offices at Ajmer on February 14. An opportunity was taken of the presence of Major General Sir Henry Freeland, Director, who was on visit in India on the Company's business and who was specially requested by the Agent and General Manager, the Chairman of the Committee, to open the proceedings.

Representatives of the Trade Commerce and Local Government are members of the Committee and the Director in his opening remarks stated, it is hoped by their co-operation and advice, they will prove of great assistance to the Railway Administration. The first meeting, being a preliminary one, was confined to discussing the Constitution and Rules of Business for the Committee.

Swami Shahajanand, President Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee, and Mr. Marathe addressed a vast gathering of Kisans at a place six miles away from the Congress Nagar.

LIFE in DANGER!
If you saw this happen you would say "Certain death!"
LIFE IS THREATENED EVERY TIME YOU TOUCH DUST OR DIRT!
DISEASE GERMS
27 DISEASES CAN BE CARRIED INTO YOUR HOME BY GERMS IN ORDINARY DUST!
HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF FROM DISEASE DANGER?
The lather of Lifebuoy Soap contains a special health element. It washes away the germs as well as the dirt. This safe, antiseptic cleansing is a strong safeguard of health. Use Lifebuoy regularly!
LIFEBUOY
LIFEBUOY SOAP
PROTECTS HEALTH
MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY
Now in the NEW carton containing two handy size tablets.
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWELVE POINT UP

Renewed Buying In Gilts

BULLION FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, March 9

NEW YORK COTTON

Uncertainties regarding Washington developments caused prices to decline and the higher trend could not be maintained, though further fall was under check.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Further progress in prices was noticed to-day. Home Industrials were mainly firm.

Foreign bonds were well supported. Giltedged improved on renewed buying support.

BULLION

Gold price was moving within nar row limits.

Spot silver was lower by 1/16d. but forward gained 1/16d. due to some Indian support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 9

Previous closing	8.01
To-day's opening	8.03
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.13
Difference	+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 9

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.73
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.72
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-0
July August	Rs. 155-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 9

The New York cotton opened July at 8.03 that is two points higher than the previous closing but did not maintain the higher trend owing to Washington uncertainties and declined to 8.01 but further decline was checked in the absence of selling pressure and lack of speculative activity.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, March 9

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 152. The price slightly improved to Rs. 152-6 but receded towards the close and the market closed at Rs. 151-14

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 9

March (8.74/8.74) 8.65/8.65
May (8.35/8.34) 8.26/8.26
July (8.14/8.14) 8.03/8.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 9

American March (5.00) 4.95
American May (4.95) 4.91
Egyptian March (6.50) 6.50
Egyptian May (6.59) 6.59

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 9

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£23 1/2 buyers) £23 1/2 sellers
Dunlop March (£29) £28 1/2
Lightning March (£26 1/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and value
Forward April June (8 3/8 buyers) 8 7/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March-April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 1/2 sellers £215 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £216 3/4 buyers £217 sellers. Firm
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Firm) £14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49) £48 1/2 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 9

General Motors (dol 50 3/8) dol 51 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/2) dol 33
U S Common New Stock (dol 63 1/2) dol 65 3/8
U S Steel Pref (dol 118 1/2) unquoted

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 9

The market opened quiet with May option quoting at 67 3/4 and declined to 67 5/8 on professional selling in sympathy with Winnipeg advices and easier Liverpool. The large available world supply and negligible export demand deterred operators from extending their commitments, consequently fluctuations were narrow and the session ruled easy.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 9

Previous closing	4.69 1/16
To-day's opening	4.69 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 9

Previous closing	4.69.03
To-day's opening	4.69.03
To-day's closing	4.69.07

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 9

Previous closing	176.89
To-day's opening	176.91
To-day's closing	176.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 9

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 469.03. The lack of speculative enthusiasm was in evidence resulting in narrow movements and the rate was pegged around same level. It closed better at 469.07.

Franc opened at 176.91 but receded to 176.88 and closed at same level on speculative selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.253) 13.251
New York on Bombay (35.16) 35.15
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.17) 89.17
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-3
Silver (20 9/16d) 20 1/2d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 9

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought forward. Business was very small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 9

Spot	(20 9/16d) 20 1/2d	—1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 15/16d	+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 9

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-3

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 9

Silver ready	52 12 0
Silver Chaitar	52 8 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 5 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 15 3
Gold Chaitar	36 15 6
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 0
Sovereign	23 9 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 9

Wheat May	3 5 9
Wheat September	3 6 6
Linseed May	5 3 0
Linseed September	5 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 9

Liverpool wheat opened easy in sympathy with overnight Winnipeg advices and further declined owing to the absence of demand together with fears of plate pressure. May option after opening at 52 3/4d. declined to 52 5/8d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 9

The market closed with March being quoted at 51 1/4d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 9

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/13 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, February 28, £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 1, £87
Thursday, March 2, £87
Friday, March 3, £87
Monday, March 6, £86 3/4
Tuesday, March 7, £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 8, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 9 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £87
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103 5/8) £103 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8) £70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 3/4) £97 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/4) £109 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98) £98 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 5/8) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 9

3 1/2 Centum Indian Sterling loan opened at £86 3/4 that is unchanged from the previous closing. Ifluctuations were narrow but the rate improved to £97.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (19-3) 19-3
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (60-6) 63
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol. 4 1/2.
Elec. Music Industry (15-7 1/2) 15-1 1/2 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-10 1/2) 25-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 32.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21.
Uniliver Ordinary (37-10 1/2) 38-3
Universal Ordinary (37-10 1/2) 38-3.
Ford Motors (18-9) 19-9.
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48) £47-1/2.
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 138-9
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (23-3) 23-3
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredford Dyers (3-9) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-3) 3-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 22-6
Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/4) dol 56 1/4
Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/4) dol 57 3/4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 31-7

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-3) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (92-6) 92-6
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 25-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (97-6) 97-6
Burma Oil (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 1/2) £30 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 5/8) £14 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
London Southern Def (£15 1/4) £16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£120 1/2) £120 3/4
London Transport 'C' (£76 1/4) £76 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE Bright And Confident Tone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 9

On the Stock Exchange a bright and confident tone persisted though occasional bouts of profit taking caused a rather irregular appearance.

Among industrials in late dealings, Chinese Bonds were outstanding, while Eastern Banking shares also improved, in response to yesterday's loan announcement.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE Speculatives Firm

CALCUTTA, March 9

Jutes: Practically nothing fresh report was to-day and quiet conditions still ruled over this section.

Coals: Revealed no fresh feature.

Teas: Dull market.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues still continued firm to-day, while B. I. Corporation ordy were a shade easier.

Government securities kept more or less steady.

To-day's closing rates.

Securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 96/15; four and half per cent loan 195/60 116/4.

Banks: Imperial F P 1525; Reserve 112/8; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 51.

Coals: Bengal 317 small lots; Ghusick and Muslia 2/7; Hurriladih 14; Mundulpor 8/10; New Beerbhoom pref 14/12 North Jamuda 4/5; Talcher 1/3;

Jutes: Agarpara 18/4; Alliance 223/8; Auckland 181; Belvedere pref 149 ex div Champdany 162; Clive 27/12; Delta pref 121/12; Empire 27/4; Fort Gloster pref 155; Hooghly 54; Howrah 56/11; Kamarhatty 520 small lot; Kanknarrah 390; National 23/3; New Central pref 138 ex div; Orient 187 small lot; Presidency 4; Reliance pref 157 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/4; Consolidated Tin 6/3; Indian Copper 2/1 Rhodesia Copper 1/6; Burma Lime and Chemical 7/12; Bengal Telephone ord 17/4; Lahore Elec 447/8; Arthur Butler 7/6: Bridge and Roof 15/4 ct; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/15; ditto defd 2; Indian Galwing 20/4; Indian Iron and Steel 30/6; Kumardhubi Eng ord 2/6; Marshalls 1/9 ct; Steel Corpn ord 11/8; ditto pref 96; Triton Insurance 236/8; Bararee Coke 17/8; B I Corpn ord 2/8 c div; ditto pref 153 c div; Calcutta Silk pref 102/8; Indian Wood Products 23/4; ex div; New India Investment 28 disc small lot; Star Trading and Investment ord 26/4; Walford Transport 1/7; Attock Oil 41/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 123/8; Star Paper 6/12; Titaghur Paper 2nd pref 106/8 small lot ct; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 'B' 118/12 small odd lot; Bengal Timber pref 165 small lot; Indian General Navigation ord 96/8; Bairampore 8/4; Buland 11 small odd lot; Cawnpore pref 160; Champaran 11/4; Murree Brewery 11/13 small lots South Behar 20/8.

Teas: Easter Cachar 8/4; Gillapukri 21; Hantaprara 289/8; Namburnadi 3; Namburnadi 4/9 small lot; Roopcherra 3/4 small lots; Tukvar 9/4;

Debentures: Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/12 ct. —A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd March 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		81,30,37,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		5,72,000
Sundries		54,11,000
	Rupees	93,07,70,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	38,34,78,000	
Other Authorised Investments	97,57,000	39,32,35,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	9,46,43,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,82,40,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,84,79,000	38,13,62,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,72,000
Dead Stock		1,90,74,000
Sundries		62,02,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,46,64,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,56,61,000	13,03,25,000
	Rupees	93,07,70,000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at three per cent per annum.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe March sellers	21
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers	22/6

KISAN MARCH AT TRIPURI

Bose's Message Urges Participation In Congress Activities

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, Mar. 9.

Ten thousand Kisan marchers led by Swami Shahajanand, President, Prof. N. G. Ranga, General Secretary, and Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee, entered Tripuri in a procession from Gaurighat and assembled under the presidency of Swami Shahajanand at Jhanda Chowk.

BOSE'S MESSAGE.

A special message from President Subhas Chandra Bose welcoming the marchers, appealing to the Kisans to join wholeheartedly the coming struggle and make the greatest sacrifice and assuring them that the nation and the Congress will be grateful to the suffering peasants, who will throw themselves heart and soul in the sacred task of national liberation, was read out to the gathering.

PLEA FOR KISANS.

Swami Sahajanand put in a powerful plea for abolition of 'malguzari' and 'shahukari' systems and asserted that the Kisan Sabha would not be satisfied until all the Kisans were freed from the present poverty and real full Panchayat Raj established for ensuring the happiness of Kisan mazdoors.

Prof. Ranga welcomed the demonstration of the marchers which was another unmistakable proof of unity in the Kisan India and their determination to fight for complete independence. He observed that the Kisans were unconcerned with the divisions in the leadership of the Congress but they were determined to stand by the Congress to enable it to achieve salvation of the country.

The procession thereafter paraded through the roads of Vishnudutt Nagar and terminated at the Kisan camp.—United Press Congress Special.

'ELDERS' DISCUSS BUDGET

Tributes To Grigg's Stewardship

NEW DELHI, March 9.

There were no questions in the Council of State and general discussions of the budget began as soon as the House assembled. The Opposition speakers were unanimous in their condemnation of the Defence expenditure and the hope was expressed that as a result of the Chatfield Committee report the grants from the British Government would be substantially increased.

Opinion on the doubling of the import duty on raw cotton was divided. It was argued by some members that the duty would injure one of the main national industries of India, and at the same time other speakers asserted that the measure would benefit the agriculturist.

TRIBUTES TO GRIGG.

A number of tributes were paid to Sir James Grigg for the sound policy which had governed his stewardship of Indian finances.

Several speakers expressed concern at the lack of co-ordination in the financial policies of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Centre and the Provinces were in many cases it was declared dipping their hands into the same pocket.

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate pointed out that Chatfield report might make a radical transformation in the solution of the military problem in India and until that transformation had taken place it was idle to answer questions; the answers would be out of date very soon. Referring to the difficulty caused by the concurrent field of taxation, he said that if and when proceedings of the last Finance Ministers conference were disclosed, it would be found that proposals were made to meet that difficulty and that those proposals would be feasible even now in spite of the Federal Court Judgment.

Hospital Subscriptions Cheating Case

The further hearing of the case in which R.D. Bhesania, S.J. Pajnigara and D. M. Kapadia stand charged with cheating and forgery with regard to the subscriptions of Parsi General Hospital came up on Thursday before Mr. K. J. Khambatta,, the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum State.

All the three accused have been charged by the Parsi General Hospital authorities with having collected and misappropriated various sums of money collected in the name of the Hospital to the extent of Rs. 329. Four witnesses who were examined—stated they knew the accused who used to come for collection and as usual paid their respective subscriptions without caring to mention their names in the collection book. The book, however, was identified by all the witnesses.

The last and the fifth witness was Mr. Dhondu Babaji, the Proprietor of the Capitol Printing Press.

Further hearing of the case will be taken up on 13th instant. Mr. B. H. Jhabwalla appeared for the complainant and Mr. M.M. Bhesania for the accused.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 9

F F Campbell ss Pres Polk of 5918 reg tons, Captain C W Hawkins arrived from New York via American Ports Japan Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss Olovsborg of 3278 reg tons, Captain H C Granlur arrived from Durban with cargo of coal.

P and O S N ss Lahore of 3161 reg tons, Captain G S Stable arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain G H Johnson arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Macindoe of 2774 reg tons, Captain A G McPherson arrived from Newport via Swansea, Glasgow, Liverpool, Suez and Port Sudan with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss El Madina of 1628 reg tons, Captain R R Memery arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with pilgrims.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13265 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Falkenfels of 3852 reg tons, Captain E Borgas sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen via Karachi, with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss British Monarch of 3532 reg tons, Captain J F Scott sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Grahams Trading ss Frankonia of 12010 reg tons, Captain E Edkin sailed for Singapore via Colombo and Penang with passengers and tourists.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara sailed for Genoa via Massowah with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13265 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-3-39.

S S Tango Maru (N Y K) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Varsova (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Stratheden (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe Ports and American Ports.

S S Trent Bank (F F C) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta Ports and American Ports.

S S Dalgoma (M M) for Aden Ports Sudan Europe and American Ports.

S S Castalia (Anchor Line) for Aden Ports Sudan Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Kathiawar Ports and Marmagoa.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 9

3 Dandolo 2949 Karachi 10-3 L Triestino
13 Kenya 4646 Durban 15-3 M M
15 Lahore 3161 Kobe 12-3 M M
J End British Monarch 3532 Kobe 9-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Vasna 2026 Busra 9-3 M M
8 Chakdina 1580 Persian Gulf 15-3 M M
16 Revati 250 Malabar Coast 13-3 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Rio Blanco 2511 Burma Ports 10-3 Scindia S N
G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macindoe 9-3-39 J Finlay
City of Simla 13-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 11-3-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 12-3-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 21-3-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 10-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Trentbank 11-3-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Dandolo 12-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Riv 9-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Mebourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barala 9-3-39 M M
Varsova 11-3-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathedan 11-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Khosrou 3-3-39 T Morrison

FROM ABADAN

British Hope 4-3-39 Anglo I Oil

FROM RANGOON

Gamaria 4-3-39 M M
Hatarana 4-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 9-3-39 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissah Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 15-3-39 M M
Varsova 16-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 11-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 4-3-39 M M
Riv 16-3-39 L Triestino
Kohinur 4-3-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Falkenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Vita 11-3-39 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Victoria (boats) 8-3-39

EXPORTS

S S Stratheden for London: 10 bags fish maws L Dewraj; 44 bags cattle fish bone D Mavji; 13 cases bristles R Amkoff; 59 bundles lamb skins with fur Grindlay.

For Malta: 10 bales grey ctn shirting R Shantilal; 14 bags gr nutseed R Shantilal;

IMPORTS

S S Haughton Hall Agents M Mackenzie and Co from New York: 139 cases auto parts; 123 drums lubg oil; 2000 bags starch; 80 drums lacquer thinner; 91 ctns lacquer; 84 cases enamel; 61 drums paint; 225 drums dyestuff; 138 bundles elect batteries; 65 cases face cream; 298 cases flit; 480 pkgs wheels; 49 cases radio sets; 82 pkgs auto truck parts; 50 rolls roofing paper; 112 bags powdered glucose.

From New Orleans: 100 drums wood turpentine; 50 drums wood rosin; 2986 bundles steel hoops.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during January 1939 228,576; during January 1938 213,612; since 1st September 1938 1,125,035; during the corresponding period last year 1,022,249.

Indian States during January 1939 48,603; during January 1938 50,400; since 1st September 1938 231,287; during the corresponding period last year 230,494.

Total—India during January 1939 277,179; during January 1938 264,017; since 1st September 1938 1,356,322; during the corresponding period last year 1,252,743.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive total published in the preceding month.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. March sellers	£11/1/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. March sellers	£12/13/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. March April paid	£12/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Mar/Apr. sellers	£11/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar/Apr. sellers	£10/10/0

LINSEED OIL

London, March 8.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. March sellers	24/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	24

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.69.03
Paris	176.88
Berlin	11.68 3/4
Madrid	nominal 100.00
Montreal	4.70 7/16
Amsterdam	9.52 1/2
Brussels	27.38 1/2
Milan	89.17
Berne	20.82 1/4

Sudden Drop In New York Cotton Prices

RUMOURS OF EARLY RELEASE OF LOAN COTTON DISCREDITED

Large Selling By Bombay Straddlers

BOMBAY, March 9.

Rumours of early release of loan cotton resulted in a sudden decline in prices with extensive selling by Bombay straddlers.

The sudden mid-day weakness of cotton market was reflected by saturated demand, decline not covering stop orders causing general selling in which Bombay was prominent. Traders were awaiting the outcome of the conference at Washington.

NEW CERTIFICATE PLAN FOR SURPLUS

"The Midday weakness of the cotton exchange was caused by the deepening confusion in cotton outlook together with rumours later discredited that influential Washington quarters were advocating immediate release of some loan cotton. Also it was reliably reported that U. S. Department of Agriculture was considering a plan to bolster domestic prices by continuing and possibly increasing Government loans to producers and export part of the surplus at less than domestic prices. In addition U. S. Dept. of Agriculture intends shortly to experiment with a plan designed to stimulate domestic consumption. Earlier to-day Mr. Wallace at a meeting of cotton Senators discussed the new certificate plan for dealing with surpluses but no conclusions were reached in that connection, some opining that it merely disguised the processing tax which Congress might disapprove."

The New York cotton market opened steady but declined commission house liquidation and easiness of Liverpool and Southern selling with trade demand less insistent. The market was technically weak following persistent trade covering and absence of speculative short interest but later rallied partially on short covering.

In view of the conference the following cable received from Messrs. E. P. Schwabach and Co. will be found interesting:—

"To-day white house conference indicate moderate release Government stocks through trade channels. Think it would be an opportune time for reversing straddle between Bombay and New York because of present difference of 147 points and possible removal peg in new crop months. Think market will decline gradually with fluctuation until about near maturity may cotton in New York likely to show resistance."

It is understood that final vote on the Smith Bill will be taken to-day and the Bill will have slightly bearish effect on new crop months.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening July was quoted 8 points down at 8.14 which was highest level for the day. Later under increased selling prices slumped to 7.89 which was the lowest level reached at noon. In the afternoon there was cessation of selling and prices rallied to 8.01 on short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 9.02c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was also easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 8.67c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 4.79. There was Bombay liquidation and hedging. Recent demand dried up. Traders were hesitant pending Washington developments. There was hedging against East Indian cotton crop and Bombay straddle selling against trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5-35d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed unchanged to 8 points down. Uppers declined 1 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet where Sakels closed 3 points down to 5 points up and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 6 points down.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Last week there were signs of returning confidence in the Manchester market, and rather more business was done in yarn and cloth. This week confidence has certainly seemed no more firmly established, but some traders at any rate have done more business than they did last week. The volume of inquiry has been maintained, and it has come from more sources and covered a wider range of goods, though as a rule transactions have still been kept down to small lots.

Orders from India have again been few and far between, but Rangoon has shown more interest than for some months, and a fair number of orders have been placed, chiefly for fancies, for both Singapore and Java. The Near East has quietened down again, but Egypt has placed further orders for white goods and also one or two for specialities. South America has placed a considerable number of orders for whites, prints, linings, and poplins.

In some quarters a larger trade has been done with Northern Europe in greys, prints, and dyed goods, and a few large orders for fine goods have been placed for Germany. The home trade has maintained a fair volume of business, and has shown more interest in dress goods, while the Dominions have provided useful orders for drills, calicoes, shirtings, and fancies.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10 a.m.)	8.14—02
N. Y. July Lowest (12-23 p.m.)	7.89—27
Liverpool July Highest	4.80—02
Liverpool July Lowest	4.76—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market eased off on long liquidation. Fear some release of loan cotton this year. Still uncertain approximate time. Distinctly more pressure to sell on all advances.

New York.—Market declined on Wallace Conference with President reference early release of loan cotton. No definite steps taken. Doubt any will be.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

International political outlook still improving United Kingdom industrial operations and trade earnings better expect higher price market near future.

Wheat:—We advice remaining out of the market until no definite news arrives.

While awaiting watching developments recommend purchases on reactions.

Recommend buying October American selling July Upper Liverpool present differences.

New York:—

Declined on Wallace conference with President reference early release loan cotton no definite steps taken doubt any will be.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 8.

March	8.62—14
May	8.24—11
July	8.01—15
October	7.55—13
December	7.52—14
January	7.53—15
Middling spot	9.02—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 8.

March	8.70—15
May	8.32—14
July	8.10—14
Middling Spot	8.67—15

NEW YORK

New York, March 8.

11 a.m. Ranges.—

March	8.69/8.27
May	8.27/8.27
July	8.07/8.07
Noon Call.—	
March	8.67
May	8.27
July	8.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 8.

March	5.01—02
April	4.98—03
May	4.96—03
June	4.87—03
July	4.78—04
August	4.73—04
September	4.67—04
October	4.62—04
November	4.60—04
December	4.60—04
January	4.60—04
February	4.62—04
March	4.64—04
Middling spot	5.35—05
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.97
July	4.79

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 8.

SAKEL—	
March	12.77+5.
May	12.77—0.
July	12.78—3.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.36—0.
June	10.41—2.
August	10.41—2.
October	10.15—6.
GIZA—	
March	12.75+7.
May	12.75+4.
July	12.75—4.
November	12.55—8.
January	12.59—9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Market Steady With Short Covering

Bombay, March 9.

Yesterday longs were caught unaware in the New York cotton market and prices after several months registered a delince of 27 points at midday. However a portion of the decline was recovered later but the market was nervous fearing release of loan cotton. So far no agreed formula is made out but it goes without saying that loan cotton is bound to be released. Sooner or later in one farm or the other. This fear coupled with Smith Cotton Bill is now discouraging buyers and it is generally believed that cotton growers in the United States would take the chance of re-possessing their cotton from the loan stock at some profit.

The local market was not moved by the decline in New York prices as we had pointed out several times that over prices are not only cheap but attractive. This view is generally shared by local dealers and straddlers are covering their sales in the local market against liquidation of holdings in foreign markets.

To-day the market was expected to open at Rs. 162/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but it opened quiet in sympathy with the decline in American market and business commenced at Rs. 152. At the opening there was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 151/10 but at this level short covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 152. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market was due to open only 3 points down but it opened 5 points down. In the local market Broach A/M delivery after declining to Rs. 151/12 improved to Rs. 152 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	151	12 0
Broach J/A		153	14 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		140	0 0
Oomra May		140	10 0
Oomra July		141	8 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		115	8 0
Bengal May		116	0 0
Bengal July		116	12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118		115
Punjab	124	121	118		115
Rajputana	126	123	120		117
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	163	160	157	154	
C P No. 2	154	151	148	145	
Broach No. 2		157	155	153	151
Surat		201	199	197	195
Rajpipla		199	197	195	193
Navsari		211	209	207	205

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 9.

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C. P. 1	155/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	138/42
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	138/42
Malkapur	135/37
Khandesh	120/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	138/39
Khandwa	138/39
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Broach	154/55
Punjab 4 F	175/79
Punjab 289F.	202/07
Sindh N.T.	187/92
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	194/97
Surat	107/202
Navsari	207/08
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	381	33,737	39,862
Central India	390	187,588	31,031
Barsi and Nagar	513	55,302	166,987
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,166	33,276
Berar	2,583	127,584	235,219
Central Provinces	206	29,993	50,141
Total Oomras	4,073	438,370	496,516
Dholera	484	119,361	37,560
N W Provinces		2,155	2,219
Rajputana		48,664	8,796
Sind Punjab	1,885	266,082	407,320
Broach	6,720	149,387	17,077
Coompta and Dharwar		14,694	9,905
Westerns Northerns		19,959	6,882
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,542	1,386
American	3	2,578	148,316
Egyptian, African and Sudan	579	179,176	224,528
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7		1,170
Total	13,744	1,241,059	1,361,687
Arrived by road to 2nd March 1939		235,702	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 2nd March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	270	150,415	144,307
Japan and China	3,791	565,583	312,369
Coast Ports		18,913	37,658
Up-country by Rail		150,753	220,633
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,068	11,280
Total	4,061	905,732	726,747

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 8-3-39	3413000	7067000
Receipts yesterday 8-3-39	1000	8000
Exports to date 8-3-39	2709000	4588000
Stock at Ports 3-3-39	2522000	3144000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-3-39	3093000	2498000
Stock at Liverpool 3-3-39	1005000	1209000
Visible Supply 3-3-39	6726000	7454000
Quantity in sight, 3-3-39	7994000	12010000
Quantity out of sight 3-3-39	6603000	7437000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 9.

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange was 3 points down at 176.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.69 1/16. London silver prices were again unchanged with spot silver 20 9/16d. and forward 19 7/8d. India bought and sold Business was very small and the market was idle. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-9. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 54-1-0 and forward was Rs. 52-7-0. The steady improvement in the European political situation is responsible for the slow movement in bullion prices. There is utter absence and markets are stabilised. The local market is also featureless and daily small business is resulting in narrow price movement.

GOLD

Ready	36	15	0
Fagan delivery	36	15	0
Chaitra delivery	36	15	9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	4	0

SILVER

Ready	52	13	0
Fagan delivery	52	1	0
Chaitra delivery	52	7	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	8	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	4	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	13	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 8.

Spot	20 9/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 8.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7-8-2 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, March 8.

Copper	£43 12 6
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£214 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Mar 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers	£43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-4-0
Tone: Firm.	

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 34704 shares for delivery in March Settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	7195
Andhra	156
Alcock	140
Belapur	935
Bombay Burma	528
Bombay Steamer	147
Bombay Telephone	1605
Century	715
Colaba	950
Dyeing	460
Gokak	735
Indian Bleaching	145
Kohinoor	960
Finlay	100
New Great	325
Nagpur	603
Phoenix	
Premier Construction	940
Shivrajpur	1930
Swadeshi	593
Simplex	1225
Swan	95
Tata Steel Ord	7190
Tata Steel Defd	1239
Tata Hydro	1130
Tata Power	426
Tram	4240

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 8

April	£10 10 0
May	£10 11 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 9.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	9	0
Lowest	27	10	0
Closing	27	9	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	10	0
Highest	28	10	6
Lowest	28	7	0
Closing	28	7	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	7	0
Highest	22	9	6
Lowest	22	7	0
Closing	22	8	9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 8

March	51 3/4d.
May	53d.
March	49 3/4d New
May	51d. New
July	52 1/2d New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 8

May	dol 0.67 3/4
July	dol 0.68
September	dol 0.69 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 8.

March	6s. 3d.

New York Sugar

New York, March 8

July	1.89
September	1.92
November	1.96
January	1.91

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 9

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 14 0
Shipment March	5 13 0
Shipment April June	5 13 0
Shipment July Sept	5 12 6
Kesar	16 2 0
Saraya	15 14 0
Java Spot	F 6.30

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 8.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8 per lb. sellers 8 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/1
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 Loan 98/12
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 100/12
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent	1963/65 97/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 104/10
4 per cent	1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 117/10
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 101/2
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent	1943/55 114/10/6
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cert	1972 B P T 109/4
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 108/8
5 per cent	1954 M Deb. 117/8
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129
Tone: Steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 9.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to May 1/6 1/32 June to February.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 286 5/8
Bank's buying T T 283 3/8
Bank's buying D D 282 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.69.06 8th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 9th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 15/64 9th instant.
Java/London 8.80 1/4 9th instant.
London/Paris 176.88 8th instant.
London/Belgium 27.88 1/2 8th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.62 1/4 8th instant.
London/Berlin 11.68 3/4 8th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 8th instant.
London/New York 4.69.03 8th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.82 1/2 8th instant.
London/Italy 89.17 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £7-8-2 1/2 7th instant.
Gold £7-8-2 1/2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 7th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 3/4
4 12 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	95 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44/4 1/2

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 8.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.20—0.
March	6.50—0.
May	6.59—8.
GIZA No. 7.—	
March	7.05+1.
May	7.07—1.
July	7.12—1.
October	7.13—0.
November	7.13—0.
January	7.14+1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.11—2.
March	5.98—1.
May	6.00—2.
July	6.04—3.
October	5.90—5.
November	5.92—5.
January	5.96—4.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 44 Liverpool May Rs. 61 1/2.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 37 1/2, Liverpool July Rs. 52 3/8.

New York Liverpool Mar. 105, May 143, July 127. Oct. 142, Dec. 141, Jan. 142.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 8.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed

Further Decline In Steel Shares

MARKET IGNORES WALL-STREET RISE

Cotton Mill Shares Remain Steady

BOMBAY: March 9.

The action of the local market was disappointing to-day despite improvement in the Wall-Street Market. We had explained that the local situation was not encouraging and absence of short interest made the market technically weak.

The Wall-Street provided a distinct cheerfulness, the main reason being the remarks by Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, to the effect that all aspects of American recovery are now being discussed by Government, the statement revived hopes of tangible developments in connection with the Administration's business appeasement programme and the market closed firm with U. S. Steel shares showing a rise of dol. 1-1/8 to 64-7/8.

It appears that American sentiment continues bullish and looks for a boom in Spring months. The International political situation is also improving and general trade is also showing steady increase.

But the local market, purely on speculative grounds, is at present reluctant to follow bullish advices. The main reasons being the recent rise too rapid and absence of short interest.

There were again some unfounded rumours in the local market indicating unrest in Labour at Jamshedpur and fears of a decrease of shillings 15 in the prices by the Cartel. These gups were good enough to damp the general feeling and after the experience of the last collapse, small Operators were inclined to pocket profits.

This state of the market resulted in a steady decline in prices of Tata Steel shares and the whole market displayed easing tendency.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,175, i. e., at a rise of Rs. 5 over the last closing, but owing to utter absence of Professional support prices declined to Rs. 1,145 on general realising. At this level there was absence of selling pressure and prices improved to Rs. 1,165 under short covering, but the improvement brought in renewed selling pressure and prices again declined to Rs. 1,145. Thus the improvement in Wall-Street market was thoroughly ignored. Towards the close prices were steady and Dfds. closed at Rs. 1,150 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 251-8. Cotton Mill shares were steady with Dyeings placed at Rs. 838-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 9.

100	Ahmd. Advance	390 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	838 12
100	CENTURY	219 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	214 8
100	COLABA	114 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Finlay	99 0
100	GOKAK	132 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	251 0
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	125 8
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	213 0
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3200 0
50	SIMPLEX	72 0
100	SWADESHI	212 8
100	Swan	98 0
500	Vishnu	1120
1,000	Westerns	860 0
BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	33 2
500	Imperial	1,535 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	368 12
50-100	Imp. XD.	140 0
100	Reserve Bank	112 12
5	Unions	5 13
CEMENTS		
100	Associated	112 8
INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	36
200	Oriental	4,250 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6
ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137 3
1,000	ANDHRA	1,405 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	126 4
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	162 8
100	TATA HYDRO	150 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,267 8
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij XD	941 4
100	C. Province	101 4
100	Dh Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95
100	Sara Serajganj	99 0
500	Tapti Valley	760 0
MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. XD	6 3
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 6
10	Shivrajpur	40 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,150 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	251 8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	323
10	Air Srvices	8 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	172 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213 0
125	B BURMA	432 8
50	BOMBAY Conty	148 2
8sh	B. Petrol	3-7-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IN. BLEACHING	126 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 12
30	Premier Con.	61 8
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39 8
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74 8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564 0
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 9.

Bombay Dyeing (838/12) 837 838 837 838

Century (220) 221 220 219 219/8

Central India (215) 215 214/8 215 214/8

Kohinoor (251) 251 250 251

New Great (213) 213 211 213

Simplex (72) 71/8 72

Swadeshi (212/8) 211 210 212 212/8

Associated Cement (113/4) 113 111/8 112/12 112/8

Andhra (1406) 1405

Tram. Ord. (125/4) 126/4

Tata Hydro (151) 151 150/8

Tata Power (1273/12) 1270 1272 1265 1266 1267/8

T. Steel Dfd. (1170) 1175 1160 1145 1165 1149 1150 1142 1152 1150

T. Steel Ord. (256) 257 254 255 252 255 251 252 250 252 251/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (157/8) 157/8 157/12

Bellapur (172/8) 172 173 172

B. Steam (213) 213

B. Burma (436) 435 431 432

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works	14
Electric Power and Lt. 7 p.c. Cum. Pfd.	40
Electric Bond Common	12
American Tel. and Tel.	165
Great Northern R. R	30
Western Union Telg.	23 5/8
New York Central	20 3/4
Pennsylvania R. R.	28
Union Carbon and Carbide	85 1/2
Liggett Meyers 'B'	107
Amrex Corporation	26 1/8
Texas Corporation	43 3/4
American Radiator	17
Briggs Manufacturing	28
Eaton Manufacturing	26
National Dairy	16
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.	40
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	44
International Harvestor	46
National City Bank	26 1/2
Chase National Bank	33 3/4
United States Steel	64 7/8
United States Steel Pref.	118 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	75
Bethlehem Steel dol 7 Pfd.	114
Ludlum Steel	24
Crucible Steel	43
Republic Steel	22
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	51
American Smelting	49
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 5/8
Kennecott Copper	40
Int. Nickel of Canada	53 3/4
Chrysler Motors	84
General Motors	51 1/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	115
Douglas Aircraft	72
Consolidated Oil	8 5/8
Socony	13 1/8

Turnover one million shares. Market displays upward tendency. General motors sold in February 1,53,886 units.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£86 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£108 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£96 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£98
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£108 3/4
Victory Bonds	£106 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£9
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond. reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£31 3/4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	146 14
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,543 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 12
7 p.c Vishnu	717 8
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51 0
7 p. c Sholapur	86 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	106 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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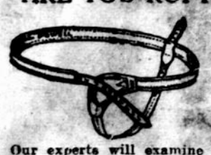
Regd. No. B 1065

ARE YOU RUPTURED?



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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1939

WHERE ARE WE?

Groups In The Congress

Co-operation Between Them Is Possible, Says Jawahar

In the course of his seventh article in the "National Herald", Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—

We discuss our differences and sometimes over-emphasise them. Yet it is well to remember that our political movement for freedom has a fundamental unity and all our differences of outlook and approach do not lessen this unity. That unity comes out most strikingly in times of struggle, but even at other times that unity is apparent. Our debates and arguments do not attack that unity; they are in fact based on that unity. This is natural enough for under the circumstances the independence of India and anti-imperialism are the common urges which move vast numbers of our people.

Real disunity creeps in from the communal side and we must recognise that there is an ideology, fostered by the principal communal organisations, which cuts at the root of national unity. Yet I do not think that this ideology has affected to any large extent even the members of the communal organisations. As soon as there is an improvement in the communal atmosphere this way of thinking will probably fade out.

TWO DIVISIONS.

So far as the Congress is concerned, there is no such difficulty. The real difficulty is not so much in what we do or even in the resolutions we pass but in our approach and interpretation. There are, as there must be in a vital organisation, numerous sets of opinions shading off into one another, and yet bound together by a common link. Broadly speaking, there are two divisions (and this has practically nothing to do with Right or Left): those who might be called the Gandhites and those who consider themselves Modernists. These words are not happy or precise for they indicate that Gandhiism is some thing ancient and out of date, while as a matter of fact it is very modern and perhaps to some extent in advance of our age. But it is different from the modernism of the West, and a certain religious or metaphysical tinge about it does not fit in with the spirit of science which represents the best of European thought to-day. There is little stress on the mind in it or on the processes of the mind, and too much on an intuitive and authoritarian interpretation. And yet there is no reason why the Gandhian technique should not be considered from a purely scientific point of view and made to fit in with the spirit of science.

The so-called Modernists are a motley group: socialists of various kinds and odd individuals who talk vaguely of science and modern progress. Many of these are relics of an out of date nationalism and have little to do with modernism or science.

RIGHT AND LEFT.

These two broad divisions must not be confused with Right and Left. There are Rightists and Leftists in both groups, and there is no doubt that some of our best fighting elements are in the Gandhian group. If the Congress is looked upon from a Right and Left point of view, it might be said that there is a small Rightist fringe, a Left minority, and a huge intermediate group or groups which approximate to Left-Centre.

The Gandhian group would be considered to belong to this intermediate Left-Centre group Politically, the Congress is overwhelmingly Left; socially it has Leftist leanings but is predominently centre. In matters affecting the peasantry it is pro-peasant.

GANDHI.

In trying to analyse the various elements in the Congress, the dominating position of Gandhiji must always be remembered. He dominates to some extent the Congress, but far more so he dominates the masses. He does not easily fall in any group and is much bigger than the so-called Gandhian group. Sometimes he is the single minded revolutionary going like the arrow to his goal and shaking up millions in the process. At other times he is static, or seemingly so, counselling others to prudence. His continuing ill-health has brought a complicating factor in the situation. He cannot take full part in national affairs and is out of touch with many developments; and yet he cannot help taking part in them and giving a lead because of his own inner urge to do so and the demand of the people. It makes little difference whether he is formally connected with the Congress or not. The Congress of to-day is of his making and he essentially of it. In any event the commanding position he has in the country has nothing to do with any office, and he will retain that dominating place in the hearts of the people so long as he lives, and afterwards. In any policy that might be framed, he cannot be ignored. In any national struggle his full association and guidance are as

(Continued on page 11, column 3.)

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Improvement Continues

RAJKOT, March 9.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. K. V. Thakkar examined Mahatma Gandhi at noon. A bulletin states that the improvement in Mahatma Gandhi's general condition continues.

Mahatma Gandhi attended the morning prayer lying in the bed under a tree when the whole of Bhagwad Gita was read out to him.—A.P.

Conference at Residency

Mr. Gibson, the Resident, Mr. Daly, the Political Agent, Durbar Virawalla and the first member of the State Council met in conference this morning at the Residency. The Conference began at 10 a.m. and lasted an hour.

The ban on certain newspapers has not been lifted.—A. P.

RAJKOT RESUMES NORMALITY

RAJKOT, March 8.

After a week full of excitement Rajkot has resumed normality.

Inquisitive crowds are still visiting the Rashtriyashala.

Mahatma Gandhi is now having complete rest and making steady progress.

The Rajkot telegraph office established a record in its history having had to handle press traffic of a lakh and twenty thousand words in nine days during the crisis.

Of these 23 thousand words were transmitted on the day Mahatma Gandhi commenced his fast ended. Besides this heavy press traffic an average of 500 private messages an numerous clearline messages were also handled by the Rajkot telegraphs. Telephones were also kept busy all these days.—A.P.

Rajkot Muslims And Bhayats Want Safeguards Under Reforms

RAJKOT, March 8

The Parishad leaders and workers informally met to-day to collect the remaining evidence concerning their allegation of atrocities in the State.

The local Muslim Council and Bhayats, it is stated, have wired to the Secretary of State for India urging him to safeguard their interests in the future reforms scheme.

Over seven thousand were present at Mahatma Gandhi's prayers. Mahatma Gandhi is making gradual improvement.

Sriniwas Bagarga Brought To Jaipur

JAIPUR, March 8.

Shriniwas Bagarga and another person, who was arrested along with him at Jhun-Jhunu last evening, were brought to Jaipur this morning. They were taken by a down train to the nearest railway station and driven off from there straight to the residence of Mr. Young, the Inspector-General of Police.—United Press.

ARYA SAMAJ SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD

Second Dictator Leaves For Nizams' Dominion's

On the eve of his departure from Shidapur to the Nizam's Dominions, Kunwar Chanan Karan Sarda, Vice-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the second Dictator Arya Satyagraha Samiti issued the following statement:—

Let me make it clear at the outset that our movement is a recognised world movement. For more than sixty years our Arya Samaj is considered to be one of the most progressive bodies in India, and hence we are proud to say that our cause is 'bona fide' beyond any doubt and dispute. It may not be forgotten that our leaders and our International Aryan League left no pains unturned to change the mind and the heart of the Nizam Government and its pro-Moslem officials. Our demand was simple. We want the freedom of Speech and Worship. Not to speak of the responsible government—even the elementary rights of religious worship are denied to the 87 per cent. of the subjects of the State—who are Hindus. Under the circumstances no course was left open except the Satyagraha—the strongest and never failing weapon to make the dogmatic rulers yield. Our creed is non-violent and Peaceful. If we could have just got our demands placed before the Nizam Government as they boast in their White paper—the day would not have come when batches after batches from all over India are marching towards Hyderabad, to join our most noble and just cause. It is a great mistake to say that our grievances are not genuine and our cause leads to Communal agitation. Let me warn those who mistakenly maintain such a wrong notion. Our movement is not started to achieve any personal gains, nor the Arya Samajists or the Hindu Sabhaists intend to dominate the Nizam Dominions."

Jamnagar's Enthusiasm In Rajkot Settlement

JAMNAGAR, March 7.

Owing to settlement of Rajkot, Jamnagar highly enthusiastic and is arranging a meeting. The State to-day discussed the promised grievance-seeking Committee not declared upto now, with Secretary Mr. Gokaldas Hirji Thakkar. Mr. Gokaldas could not agree because the State and Officers are openly forcing people to sign against Prajamandal. The Merchants of Hadiana are verbally told that they may have to suffer much if they would not sign against Prajamandal.

News from villages State many intrigues including beating and forfeiting properties. Diwan Saheb is heavily disgusted. Balabha merchants fear much of State for filing suit against Dhanjibhai, the Revenue Officer.

Distributive Voting Opposed

Ambedkar's Wire To Secretary Of State

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Labour leader, has cabled to Secretary of State for India and to Major Attlee, the Opposition Leader, expressing the opposition of the untouchables to the proposed distributive system of voting.

The following is the text of the cable:

"Secretary of State for India, London. On behalf Untouchables I emphatically protest against proposal to introduce distributive system of voting as antagonistic to spirit of Poona Pact.—AMBEDKAR."

"Major Attlee M.P., House of Commons, London. Oppose proposed Order in Council introducing distributive vote injurious to Untouchables.—AMBEDKAR." — A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S CONDITION REMAINS SATISFACTORY

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The following bulletin was issued from Government House this morning: His Excellency Sir Robert Reid has had a good night and his condition remains satisfactory. A further bulletin will be issued at 10 a.m. on Friday, March 10.

(Sd.) F. J. ANDERSON, A. DENHAM-WHITE, GERARD KELLY, P. I. FRANKS.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL FOR STATES' PEOPLE FUND

Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Secretary, States' People's Conference Committee, writes:—

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on the conclusion of Ludhiana Conference issued an appeal for Rs. 15,000 to the States' People and all friends to help the cause of the States' People to run the Central Office and its research department.

Bombay has splendidly responded to the appeal.

The following are the donations received: —

		Rs.
1	Sheth Mungalal Govindka	1,000-0-0
2	Sheth Ramrikh Parasram Paria	500-0-0
3.	Sheth Govindram Sekhraria	500-0-0
4	Sheth Ramnivas Ramnarayan Ruia	500-0-0
5	Sjt. Kantilal Ishvarlal	251-0-0
6	Sjt. Jagjivan Ujimshi Mulji	151-0-0
	Total	2,902-0-0

The Secretaries beg to heartily thank the donors.

They earnestly hope more donations will pour in.

Racial Segregation In Africa

Indian Settlers' Spirited Protest

The Local Option Servitude Scheme, which is proposed to be introduced in South Africa, has created the greatest uproar amongst the Indian settlers. The South African Indian Congress, which is a representative body, recognised both by the Union Government and the Government of India, lately waited in a deputation on the Minister of Interior. They have subsequently submitted a memorandum to the Minister, condemning the scheme as being unjust and mischievous. Extracts from the statements are given below:—

The present demand by certain Europeans for the segregation of the Indian community is no new development in the party politics of this country. A similar agitation which has been raised in the country in an intense form during the years 1918 and 1920 resulted in the appointment of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission in 1920. This Commission toured throughout the whole Union and heard evidence from local authorities, members of Parliament and European organisations, including the White South Africa League which had been formed specially to tender evidence before the Commission and Press the request for segregation. This impartial and judicial Commission found that the allegations made against Indians were baseless and in paragraph 224 of their Report, strongly condemned the policy of segregation in the following terms—

"We find ourselves wholly unable to support the policy of repression which was advocated by some of the witnesses. Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations and similar restrictive measures would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures, apart from their injustice and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European."

The Commission accordingly recommended—"That there be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics."

GOVT. OF INDIA DEPUTAT

The Union Government in 1924 introduced the Class Areas Bill which sought to segregate Indians within specified areas. This Bill was not proceeded with due to the resignation of the then Government, but a similar Bill known as the "Areas Reservation Bill" was introduced by the Union Government in 1926. Both these measures evoked intense indignation and bitterness in the minds of the Indians both in South Africa and in India. The 1926 Bill led to the visit to this country of a deputation from the Government of India headed by the late Sir George Paddison, and including as its members Sir Deva Parsad Sarvadhikari and Sir (then) Syed Raza Ali.

This deputation, after collecting data, submitted evidence to the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred by Parliament. In their Memorandum submitted to the Committee, the deputation stigmatised the Bill—"as a deep affront to the sentiment of an ancient and civilised people and inherently unjust", and went on to say—

"Indians without exception look upon the application of the principle of compulsory segregation to themselves as a racial stigma. It is galling to their national pride to feel that though members of their race may sit in the Council Chamber of the Empire beside the most distinguished statesmen, in South Africa they may not live in proximity to the humblest of their white fellow-subjects; that Tagore, though he was worthy of the Nobel prize in literature, could, if he were in South Africa, reside only in a slum like Boksburg or Germiston. The fact that the Bill provides for exemptions is no consolation to them; for they realise that no Indian, truly proud of his origin, will seek personal aggrandisement at the sacrifice of association with his fellows—a severance of association which would effectively destroy his value as a factor in the uplift of his nationals."

The South African Indian Congress gave no evidence before the Select Committee, as its objection was to the fundamental principle underlying the Bill and, therefore, felt that no purpose would be served by tendering evidence on the details. The strong case made out by the deputation of the Government of India against the principle of the Asiatic Reservation Bill resulted in a Round Table Conference between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Town in 1927. The deliberations of the Conference culminated in the first Cape Town Agreement. On the conclusion of this Agreement the Areas Reservation Bill was withdrawn, the Union Government resolving not to proceed with it.

ACCENTUATING BITTERNESS

We strongly submit that the arguments urged against the Asiatic Reservation Bill of 1926 are equally applicable to the Scheme now under consideration. Under the present Scheme action is not to be initiated by any regulative body or local authorities but the application of its provisions would have the same results and would definitely lead to segregation. Indians, especially in the rural towns, where they form a relatively small minority compared to the European residents, would be at the mercy of their European competitors in trade, and of Europeans whose outlook is strongly influenced by colour prejudice. The 75 per cent. vote required for the introduction of the servitude clause against coloured occupation would easily be forthcoming, and this would entail the economic ruin and national degradation of the Indian community.

If it is your intention to remove or reduce the causes of racial friction, we submit that your Scheme will have just the

(Continued on page 11, column 4.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

HERE, MY MAN, YOU CAN'T CLIMB ABOARD -----
STOW IT! WHERE'S YOUR CAPTAIN?
HEY! YOU CAN'T GO UP ON TH' BRIDGE! HEY!!
WHO ARE YOU? WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THIS --- COMING ON THE BRIDGE? I'LL HAVE YOU CLAPPED IN IRONS!
NOT ME, CAPTAIN --- THOSE MEN FROM THE 'WASP'... THEY'RE PLUNDERING YOUR VAULT!
BURGLARS! WHAT WILL WE DO?
WITH YOUR PERMISSION, CAPTAIN, LET ME HANDLE 'EM!
12-7
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